

BUCKNER POLICY
HAS BACKING OF
NEW YORK DRYSSupport of City Police and
Federal Agents Assured
During Conference1000 SMALLER CAFES
ON "CALLING LIST"Padlock Law's Constitutional-
ity May Go to Supreme
Court for Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 9—New York's 12,000 policemen will co-operate with Emory R. Buckner, new United States Attorney, in his attempt to stamp out illicit liquor selling by means of "padding" of licenses. It was announced following a conference of the federal prosecutor with Charles A. Zanes, deputy police inspector; Patrick E. McCormack, head of the special service squad; and R. Q. Merrick, divisional chief of General Federal Prohibition Agents for New York and northern New Jersey. All expressed entire agreement with the proposed padlock proceedings.

Mr. Merrick stated that, in addition to the 14 cabarets, restaurants, and clubs already listed for closing, as "public nuisances," for violation of the Volstead law, his office has evidence available for Mr. Buckner to begin proceedings against 1,000 smaller cafes where the dry law is being broken. This evidence, said Mr. Buckner, which is largely against waiters or bartenders as defendants, will be placed immediately within John Cashin, assistant district attorney, to be changed into padlock proceedings against the proprietors.

New System Welcomed
The police, it is said, are glad to co-operate because Mr. Buckner's new method of procedure insures quick action on complaints. In the past the work of conscientious police officers and men has been largely nullified by court delays and failures to convict because of "lack of evidence." Now speedy action will be achieved through a "padlock judge" to handle only such cases, it is said.

Mr. Buckner was asked what would happen in case of an appeal or an injunction to restrain his activity and replied:

"That would be possible, but in a case of this nature would be within the discretion of the judge. If he denied an appeal or an injunction it would take the owners six months before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and in the meantime they would be closed up and losing their rentals."

Mr. Cashin, who has had charge of prohibition cases, will be assisted in his work under Mr. Buckner's direction by F. G. Bellinger and F. A. McGuirk, assistant United States attorneys.

The "padlock court" will be established about April 15, when, it is expected, New York will see the beginning of the end of the city's notorious liquor drinking places which for five years have been in open defiance of the law.

Mr. Buckner already has handed to Mr. Merrick about 50 letters which have received complaints against various places as a result of his recent action. Some of the letters contained threats, which Mr. Buckner said he disregarded.

The federal prosecutor expects the campaign will bring a bitter fight against the constitutionality of the padlock provision. It has never been carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Reissweber case, however, went as far as the circuit court of appeals, where the law was sustained.

Critics Are Answered
"A suggestion that in obtaining the evidence my assistant or I provoked a crime is ridiculous," declared Mr. Buckner in defense of his enforcement program. "This evidence was obtained between the time of my appointment as United States Attorney and the date I took office. I and my friends obtained the evidence as private citizens."

"I was particularly careful not to assist or try to persuade anyone to sell me liquor, and I instructed those assisting me to use the same care. Our purpose was to find where liquor could be bought openly, and it was not to try to induce anyone to sell us liquor as a special favor or in any way to deprive the residents of the policies of the places we visited."

"I have merely acted as any lawyer should in behalf of his client and I took this action without regard to whatever my views may be on the subject of prohibition. My personal views on prohibition did not affect the situation then, and they are not material now as far as the padlock action goes."

No More Petty Arrests
"I am putting the situation up to the police and the prohibition departments now. It is up to them to live down with petty arrests and devote their time and energies to effective constructive work, which will uphold the law with greatest economy to judicial machinery."

The Rev. Dr. S. Edwards Young, at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in a sermon yesterday, said many otherwise respectable clubs had become "dens of lawlessness under the present regime." Dr. Christian P. Relander of the Chelsea M. E. Church, New York, said Mr. Buckner had given the "smug wets quite a shock."

Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, pointed to the statement by Mr. Buckner that more than 27,000 complaints against liquor law violators had been received by the police in the last eight months. This, he said, was proof that the public believes in prohibition.

Reich to Be League Member
Before Any Pact Is Arranged"Cries of Old London"
to Be Heard Over Radio

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, March 9
THE cries of old London will be heard not only in old London on Wednesday evening but wherever radio-receiving sets can pick up 21.0. Commencing at 7:30 p. m. Greenwich time, the strains of "Sally in Our Alley," "The Ballad of the Daughter of Illegion," "Fine Ripe Strawberries" and so on will be wafted over the world on other waves.

Finally Nancy Royle and Michael Head, joining in a medley, will be heard singing old measures such as:

"These are the cries of London town,
Some go up street and some go down,
I have not plippin' pyes, hot" and

"Give care to the clock,
Beware your locks,
Your hair, and your light,
God give you good night,
One o'clock."

LEAGUE COUNCIL
OPENS SESSIONSSecurity of Investments in
Mandated Territories

Discussed at Geneva

By Special Cable
GENEVA, March 9—The Council of the League of Nations held a private sitting this morning at which the agenda of the present session was discussed and one or two smaller questions disposed of. One of these referred to the security of investment of capital in mandated territories and certain proposals made by mandatory powers, with a view to improving present conditions, are being referred to the mandates commission.

The architects' report on the proposed new assembly hall was also received. The architects consider the site presented by the Swiss Republic and the Canton of Geneva too restricted in view of possible future requirements. They also regard the sum of 4,500,000 gold francs voted for the building inadequate for an edifice of this nature.

The Council accepted the gift of \$150,000 offered by friends of the League at Richmond, Va., and it was decided to utilize this sum for the work of the commission for the protection of children.

Greco-Turkish Dispute

on the Council's Program

GENEVA, March 9 (AP)—Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, as President of the Council of the League of Nations today, and so great was the crowd assembled in the corridors of the League palace that he had literally to edge his way into the Council chamber. Diplomats, newspapermen, mental agents and newspapermen have come to Geneva from all corners of Europe, attracted by the large number of important questions on the Council's program, especially the problem of the Geneva security protocol, which Great Britain is expected to declare unsuitable to British ideas.

Great Britain's statement on the protocol was the subject of discussion tomorrow, when Paul Hymans of Belgium arrives, although it may be delayed until the arrival of the successor of Hjalmar Branting as Swedish member of the Council.

The opening session of the Council was private, according to custom, and it was decided that no public meeting be held during the day. Two of the most important questions on the Council's program are the Greco-Turkish dispute over the expulsion of the patriarch of Constantinople, and the League's investigation of German armaments. Viscount Ishii of Japan.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

GREATER BOSTON DRY LAW
ENFORCEMENT SPEEDS UPBoston Police to Seek Aid of Federal Agents in Trying
Out Padlock Law—Outside Districts
Show Big Advancement

Investigation of the police department is already under way. In Boston proper, however, comes the move that many believe will prove effective—that of hitching up of the federal padlock law and the city police. This has been under consideration by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, for some time, but because of the press of routine business, actual steps have not been taken to put the plan into effect.

The commissioner and Harold P. Williams, United States Attorney at Boston, will in all probability hold a conference this week. Mr. Williams will be asked to proceed against a large number of so-called near-beer saloons through a bill in equity seeking of the federal courts injunctions that will place padlocks on the places.

There are in Boston, the police say, scores of one-time open saloons where liquor is being sold behind barred doors. Convictions have been obtained in many of these cases and a list of these will be presented to Mr. Williams.

When the proprietor of one of the places is convicted and fined he

Decision Reported Reached
by British and French
Ministers—Polish AngleBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 9—Subject to unexpected developments, it is decided by Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, and Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, not to carry the present negotiations concerning a pact with Germany to positive conclusions, until Germany was admitted into the League of Nations. This is far away the most important result of the conversations preceding the session of the Council at Geneva opening today. If it is not as favorable as might be hoped, it is not unfavorable. Nothing is rejected, and indeed for French and British statesmen a solution of the European problem which consists of including Germany in the pact is the only practical solution.

The French wanted the Geneva Protocol to be of a comprehensive character, but it would be impossible for the British to accept obligations which would automatically bring them into European disputes.

Difficulty Not Insuperable
In spite of opposition in some quarters in France, there is no doubt that M. Herriot, like Mr. Chamberlain, would accept the German offer were it not for Poland, which cries that it would be deserted by its allies.

The Polish difficulty, however, is not insuperable. If Poland expects France to come to its assistance in case of need, then it must follow French counsel, and those counsel would be to make certain concessions regarding readjustments which are necessary for European peace. But obviously much diplomatic work remains to be done, and the dramatic signing of a Franco-German rapprochement or a pact of Franco-British character, to which the other states would adhere, cannot be expected for the moment. The dramatic signing of a pact of Franco-German character, to which the other states would adhere, cannot be expected for the moment.

Terms of Admission
There will be discussion about the terms of Germany's admission, and the acceptance of the ordinary conditions which apply to other nations may be taken as the touchstone of German sincerity. Germany's entrance into the League thus becomes specially significant because it will be the precursor of a Franco-German accord. M. Herriot and Mr. Chamberlain are declared to be in absolute agreement as to not permitting special treatment to Germany.

The German claim to be treated as a second Switzerland, because it is totally disarmed and cannot give any military help in the event of European troubles and cannot permit foreign troops, acting for the League, to traverse its territory, is another reference to the Polish difficulty, and indicates again German interest in a revision of its eastern frontiers.

Polish Rights Protected
The French, in rejecting such a claim, argue that if Germany was a member of the League on ordinary conditions, Polish rights would be automatically protected even by Germany itself. But a special exemption would seem a tacit acquiescence in the view that Germany should have a rectification of its eastern frontiers.

The order in which the problems should be tackled then is, first German admission to the League, and second a Franco-German convention to which the other countries, including England, would probably adhere. At the same time M. Herriot insists, not necessarily on a Franco-British treaty, but on contacts between the headquarters staffs of the two countries.

The treaties between France and Poland and the Little Entente are to be repudiated. These tentative arrangements probably mean five or six months' delay, but it is worth while if the time is employed in preparing a satisfactory sound accord between European neighbors with an age-long feud.

PARTIES SELECT
CANDIDATES FOR
REICH ELECTIONSOtto Braun Accepts Invitation
of Social Democrats—
Center Still Undecided

BERLIN, March 9 (AP)—The Government's proposal designating March 29 as presidential election day and April 26 for a second ballot, if one were necessary for the election of a successor to President Ebert, was adopted by the Reichstag today without debate.

The bill appointing Dr. Walter Simons acting president had its second reading in the Reichstag over the opposition of the National Socialists and Communists.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, March 9—The preparations for presidential elections, which take place on March 29, are proceeding with great activity, and the latest discussions already have brought some measure of clarity.

It is now certain that Dr. Wilhelm Marx will not be a candidate for the united republican parties, the Social Democrats having, after long deliberation, unanimously decided, in view of their being the largest party in the Reich, to put up their own candidate. They have selected for Minister President, Otto Braun, who has accepted the invitation.

In consequence of the Social Democrats' action, the Democrats are expected to put up their own candidate also, but a decision on this point will be arrived at Monday. The Right parties have formed a working committee under Von Loebell, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, and it is believed they have decided on the burghmaster, Dr. Jarres, as their candidate, but this also is not definitely settled.

The Center, notwithstanding long exhaustive discussions yesterday, have not yet decided whether their candidate will be Dr. Marx, Herr Stegwald, or Dr. Hans Luther.

A bill, at the primary instigation of the Center, for the election of the Reichstag today by all parties, except the extreme Right and extreme Left, demanding the nomination of Dr. Walter Simons as President during the interregnum.

DRY LAW AIDS
N. Y. CHILDRENState Charities Board Re-
ports Fewer Depend-
ents in 1924

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9 (Special)—Prohibition is credited by the State Board of Charities, in its annual report, with having been a major factor in reducing the number of dependent children in this state.

As compared with 1923, the report points out, the number of dependent children in the State has been reduced from 66,431 to 63,192. There was a corresponding decrease in 1923 as compared with the previous year, it is also declared.

The reduction in the number of dependent children, the report says, "is in part due to improved industrial conditions, which in turn have been affected by prohibition, and in part by the effects of prohibition on the habits of the people."

But without doubt, other influences at work have been the preventive measures adopted by public officials, boards and private agencies, the result of which is to prevent dependency.

Exception is taken in the report to stories printed in newspapers from time to time concerning the alleged increase of delinquency in New York State. It is shown by the board that:

"The fact that the population of the reformatories of the State has decreased constantly from 1917 to 1925 would indicate such an increase. It is probable that during these years the improved industrial conditions, the work of prohibition, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and kindred organizations have been the influences at work in reducing the number of admissions to reformatories."

PART OF ST. PAUL'S
IS TO BE CLOSED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—The greater portion of St. Paul's Cathedral is to be closed at the end of March for what is expected to be a period of several years. The decision, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, has been taken by the cathedral authorities under expert advice to expedite the necessary repairs.

Part of the organ and the choir stalls will be moved and a screen put up at the head of the nave to cut off the whole dome, including the choir and transepts, leaving, however, the nave and crypt available for public worship, which is to continue as usual.

Nominated for Temporary President

DR. WALTER SIMONS
All German Parties, Except Extreme Right and Left, Support Bill for His
NominationDEMOCRATS ACT
TO REORGANIZE
LONGER SCHOOL
DAY ADVOCATEDF. D. Roosevelt Sounds Call
for Summer Conference—
Says Big Changes Needed

WASHINGTON, March 9—A movement looking to the holding of a conference of Democratic leaders from the various states in the early summer for the purpose of more securely welding together the Democratic Party along basic lines has been initiated by Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, with the endorsement of other party chieftains.

In outlining the proposal in a letter to Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, permanent chairman of the Democratic convention last year, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that he had communicated with all of the delegates attending the New York convention and that, as to methods of practical organization, a great majority of the replies received concur in these five suggestions:

That the national committee, or its executive machinery, should function every day in every year and not merely in presidential election years.

That the national committee should be brought into far closer touch with the state organizations.

That the executive machinery for year in and year out work should be put on a continuing and businesslike financial basis.

That publicity for fundamental party policy and for the dissemination of current information should be greatly extended.

That party leaders from all sections in order to exchange views and plan for united party action.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was campaign manager for Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, in the presidential nomination fight last year, also wrote Senator Walsh that the discussion of candidates for the next national election should be eliminated at this time.

"By adhering to principles rather than personalities for the next three

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Train Control Rules Drafted	6		
Biennial Plan Is Not Dropped	4		
Music in Boston	4		
Morgan Memorial to Ask \$50,000	4		
Boston Bears Mr. Upshaw	6		
Walter Stuffed by Land Bill	6		
World Markets Surveyed	6		
Rumanian Minister Seeks Finance	13		
Greater Boston Dry Law Enforcement Speeds Up	6		
Longer School Day Advocated	6		
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO. Springfield, Mass.

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Please send me free of all obligation one of your *Webster's* Winkles, containing answers to "Test in Pronunciation" (with key) entitled "The Americanization of Language" also "125 Interesting Questions" with references to their answers, and a "Test in Spelling" and a "Test in Grammar." Please place a specimen page of the Atlas and Regular paper with terms of your free Atlas offer on Webster's New International Dictionary to The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Name _____

NEW 'GAS' CARS
FOR B. & M. LINESTwo-Car Unit Will Be
Tried in North Adams-
Troy Service

A two-car gasoline motor-driven train, to be used by the Boston & Maine Railroad as the latest of several motor units for experiments looking to improvements and economies in passenger operation, has just arrived at the Mechanicsville (N. Y.) yards. The new equipment, essentially a unit for main line transportation, will be tried first on the run between North Adams and Troy, N. Y., displacing steam passenger trains. It will begin service at Troy about March 15.

This rail motor train has a capacity of 82 passengers. Thirty are carried in the motorcar, which also has a large baggage compartment, and 52 will have seats in the trailer coach. The train is equipped with electric starting and lighting systems. Seats are of the comfortable railroad coach type.

Operating Cost Lessened
A considerable saving in cost of operation as compared with steam service is looked for, according to the road's announcement, but it is emphasized that the field for this type of equipment is limited to lines having a substantial volume of passenger traffic, with a sufficient freight movement also to justify the costs of track maintenance. Lines of light passenger travel, on which freight traffic is insufficient to pay for track maintenance, constitute a distinct problem, it was added.

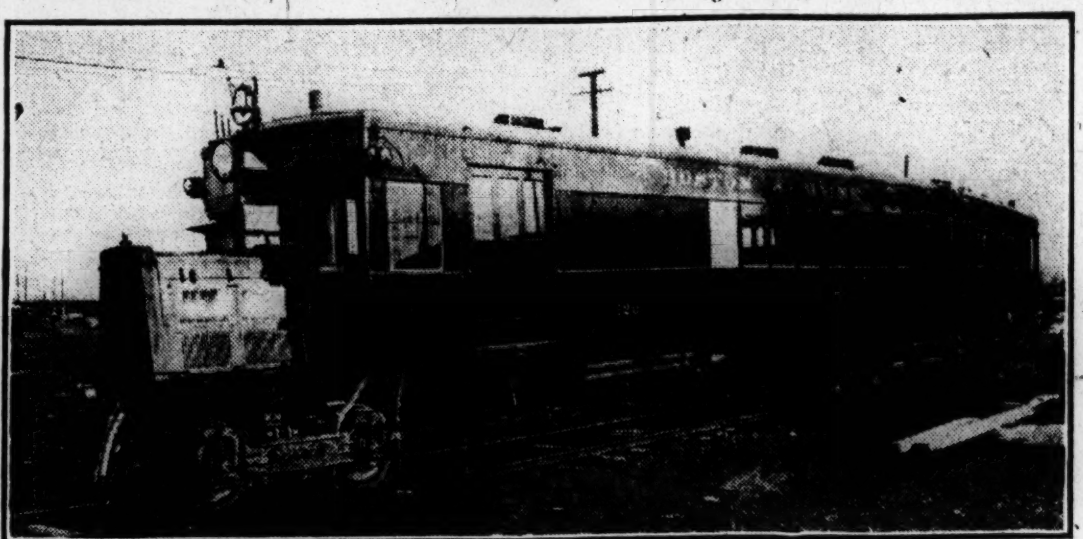
"On lines of this description the inherent track maintenance costs, together with the minimum expense of rail motor operation, are too great to be offset by the scanty revenues available. It was on such lines of extremely light traffic and heavy losses that the Boston & Maine recently petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for discontinuance, in the belief that where any organized service was warranted motorbuses on the highways offered the only means of making both ends meet."

"This new equipment is the third motor unit to be operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad recently in connection with its efforts to find the most economical and efficient forms of service for varying conditions of traffic density on its lines. A smaller motor rail unit is now in temporary

operation on the Manchester & Milford branch in New Hampshire, extending its run to Ayer, Mass.

Used on Ashburnham Branch
"This latter car, which has accommodations for 40 passengers and for baggage, was tried previously on the Ashburnham branch, but was withdrawn because the volume of traffic available was found to be too small and the distance too short to obtain the full effect of the economies. A motorbus with seats for 25 persons has been in service through the fall and winter months on the highways between Ashburnham and South Ashburnham, maintaining a more fre-

Two-Car Gasoline Motor-Driven Train for B. & M. Service



This Passenger-Carrying Unit May Solve Problem of Adequate Schedule at Lowered Cost.

quent passenger schedule than that formerly operated by steam trains, and by the motor rail unit."

The new train is the product of the Sykes Company and the St. Louis Car Company. The motorcar is 51 feet over all, comprising a 16-foot baggage compartment and accommodations for 30 passengers, with a sterling 6-cylinder heavy duty engine developing 225 horsepower. The rear coach is a vestibule type trailer 45 ft. 6 in. over all, with a seating capacity of 52.

PRESS MEETING ANNOUNCED
MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9.—Frank T. Parson, president of the Vermont Press Association, was announced that the winter meeting will take place here Friday, March 13. Gardner E. Campbell of Wakefield, Mass., past president of the Massachusetts association, will speak on advertising. Governor Franklin S. Billings will be a guest.

MISSION WORK,
MEETING TOPICCollege Students Who Plan
to Enter Field Confere
at Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 9 (Special).—Christian religion and not American civilization is what the missionary of today should try to

Conneticut College for Women, Wesleyan and Hartford Theological Seminary.

On Saturday the delegates heard the claims and needs of various missionary fields presented by people who knew the work and territory in question intimately. The general presentations were supplemented by personal conferences with representatives of the various missionary boards.

ASSESSOR TO DISCUSS TAXES
"Taxes: Whence?" is the subject to be discussed by John Haverly, chief assessor of Cambridge, at a meeting

DEMOCRATS ACT
TO REORGANIZE

(Continued from Page 1)
years, we shall go far toward success," he said.

Draws Comparisons
Mr. Roosevelt also declared in his letter that his correspondents were overwhelmingly agreed that the democracy must be unqualifiedly the party representative of progress and liberal thought.

"In other words," he said, "the clear line of demarcation which differentiated the political thought of Jefferson on the one side, and of Hamilton on the other, must be restored. The democracy must make it clear that it seeks primarily the good of the average citizen through the free rule of the whole electorate, as opposed to the Republican Party which seeks a more moneyed property of the Nation through the control of Government by a self-appointed aristocracy of wealth and of social and economic power."

"The letters I have received are also insistent that the Democratic Party shall not, nationally, in the future, confuse with basic principles those matters of momentary or temporary nature which are principally of local interest."

"By thus confining itself to those issues which the whole party in every section of the Nation agrees on as fundamental, we shall not only present a united front, but shall cease to confuse the electorate."

Mr. Walsh Agrees

Senator Walsh, in replying with an indorsement of the proposal for a national conference, said there was a remarkable similarity in the opinions Mr. Roosevelt had epitomized and those conveyed to him by many members of the party "sollicitous of its future, regardless of who may bear its honors or its burdens."

"I am in entire harmony," Senator Walsh wrote, "with the idea you advance of calling at an early day a conference of representatives of the various states to take counsel touching the matters adverted to in your communication, and to devise and set on foot some machinery popularly financed for carrying on the educational work so necessary to success, to be proceeded with only more intensively when campaigns are actually in progress."

Young Democrats' League

Offers Some Recommendations

NEW YORK, March 9.—Recommendations for a complete reorganization of the Democratic Party to avoid further defeats, are made to Clem Shaver, national chairman, in a report of the National League of Young Democrats, a branch of the National Democratic Committee.

The report states that while there were several unavoidable factors which contributed to the defeat of John W. Davis last November, the policies of the national committee were largely responsible. Among these policies named in the report were the late start of the Democratic campaign, the admission that the fight in the northwest was between Calvin Coolidge and Robert M.

La Follette, lack of energy in the New York campaign, and scant advertising.

The league's committee suggests a more unified organization, frequent meetings of the national committee, maintenance of permanent headquarters in Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York; activity of the party between elections, establishment of a permanent publicity bureau, a labor bureau, and a bureau of political statistics and information; organization of permanent auxiliary clubs of business men, workers, farmers, and other representative voters, and biennial conventions for mapping out the party strategy in congressional elections. William H. Edwards is president of the league, which has branches in 42 states.

REOPENING OF OLD
CANAL IS ADVOCATEDEssex Cut Much Used by
Farmers a Century Ago

IPSWICH, Mass., March 9.—Citizens of this town, Essex, Hamilton and Gloucester are keenly interested in the outcome of a hearing to be given before the legislative committee on Public Works, which seeks the reopening of an abandoned canal here, known as the old Essex Canal. If the petition of some 200 citizens of this and neighboring communities meets with favor it will result in the reestablishment of a water route which was used by the farmers of a century ago.

The canal is in the Argilla district of Ipswich and forms a connecting link between the Ipswich River and the Castle Neck River, following a route through the marshes from Ring's Island Creek to Fox Creek. John LaBaron of Essex, whose father and grandfather were among the farmers who worked in building the canal, is the sponsor of the movement.

It is declared that the canal was for many years a useful waterway. It provided a short-cut, eliminating three and a half miles of the trip that is now necessary around outside the bar to reach Newburyport and points north, and cities on the Merrimack River. It eliminates about 10½ miles for sight-seeing or commercial boats traveling from Newburyport to Gloucester.

Through years of neglect the banks have gradually washed down into the bed of the canal and grass has grown up, so that for some time past transportation has been impossible. The petitioners contend that the canal can again be made a valuable route for both commercial and pleasure craft, with an expenditure of about \$150,000.

FEDERAL DRY AGENT TO SPEAK

Andrew B. Stroup, divisional chief and general prohibition agent, is to speak on the work of his department at 3 Joy Street, on Monday, at 10 a. m., under the auspices of the civil service department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. It will be the seventh in a series of public talks on federal administration.

GOVERNMENT GOES INTO COURT
TO WIN BACK TEAPOT DOMEFall and Sinclair Among Witnesses—Others Widely
Sought as Trial Starts at Cheyenne, Wyo.—
Lease Irregularities Charged

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 9.—An attempt to win back Teapot Dome to the Government was the task of Atlee Pomerene and Owen L. Roberts, special counsel for the United States, faced where they appeared in the Federal Court, here, at the opening of the Government's lease annulment suit against the Mammoth Oil Company, a Harry F. Sinclair concern.

Instability of United States marshals to locate Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who is sought as a Government witness, will not cause any delay in the trial, according to Mr. Roberts, who said he was conducting, through a personal agent, a country-wide search for the oil man.

Witnesses Sought
Process servers in the United States Marshal's office at Chicago reported that he had been absent from his home for several weeks.

The Government agents also reported that they had been informed that "Mr. Stewart had not been in his office for several weeks and it not known when he would return."

Other witnesses sought by the Government unsuccessfully are H. M. Blackmer and J. E. O'Neill, oil men now in Europe, and H. S. Osler of Canada.

Mr. Pomerene, in opening the case for the Government, planned a review of the transactions which led up to the granting of the lease. It was indicated stress would be laid on the alleged illegality of the presidential order which transferred the oil reserve from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior, and what the Government charges were "secret dealings" between Mr. Sinclair and Albert D. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior.

Edward O. Finney, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior, probably will be the Government's first witness.

For the Mammoth Oil Company and Mr. Sinclair, an array of legal talent, headed by Martin W. Littleton, is resisting the charges of fraud and secrecy brought by the Government in connection with the granting of the lease to the Mammoth Company.

Fall and Sinclair Called
The trial before Judge T. Blake Kennedy probably will cover at least three weeks.

Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair have been subpoenaed as Government witnesses. It is the Government's plan to call Mr. Fall as a witness the first part of next week, while Mr. Sinclair is tentatively listed as the last Government witness. Both are under indictments in connection with the Teapot Dome lease and it is regarded as almost certain they will stand on their own

constitutional rights and decline to answer questions of Government counsel on the ground that their testimony might be used against them.

Oil Lease Cancellation Held
Illegal by Judge in Utah Court

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9 (Special Correspondence).—A case considered of paramount importance in oil circles has just been decided here by Judge Tillman D. Johnson of the United States Court, who held that the Government was without right to cancel oil land leases granted to Edward McMahan, the Midwest Oil Company and the Southwest Oil Company. The Government alleged that the land in the Navajo Indian reservation had been set aside for the Indians, and that Albert E. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, was not empowered to grant leases. This was said to be the first case of this nature to be brought before the courts in the United States.

S. W. Williams, special assistant to the Attorney-General, who prosecuted the case, announced that an appeal would be taken to the circuit court of appeals and possibly to the United States Supreme Court. If the Government wins the case on appeal, it is said that the decision will govern suits of a similar nature which have been instituted, but hearing upon which will be deferred pending the ruling of the higher tribunal.

In the case at issue it was brought out that Mr. McMahan, who obtained the lease, disposed of it to the oil companies named. Mr. Williams argued that the Interior Department could cancel the leases without going into court, but that final eviction would not be possible except through the courts, hence the filing of the suit. He thought that Congress should appropriate \$25,000 to pay the oil companies for money expended in work in the reservation following their obtaining the lease from McMahan.

The defense declared that the lands were set aside for Indian purposes, in an executive order in 1884, but that no specific tribes of Indians were assigned to the land and that no claims were made that the land could be used by the tribes. The court upheld this contention.

PROF. CHERRIE TO GO ON TRIP
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 9 (Special).—Following a week at his Vermont home in Newfane, Prof. George K. Cherrie, an ornithologist, and a Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has left for that city to make arrangements to accompany Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his brother, Kermit Roosevelt, on the expedition to be sent into Chinese Turkestan in the interests of the Field Museum of Chicago.

World News in Brief

Washington.—New York's per capita expenditures in 1923 were \$72.38 as against a per capita expenditure of \$55.06 in running Philadelphia's Government for the same year. These statistics were made public by the census bureau. In the case of New York, the 1923 figure represents an increase over the preceding year, when the per capita expenditure was \$66.65, and in the case of Philadelphia it was a decrease from \$57.41 in 1922.

Los Angeles.—A wage increase agreement averting the threatened strike of engineers on the Santa Fe coast lines, has been signed by company officials and representatives of the railroad brotherhoods. The agreement grants the men their demand for a 5 per cent pay increase and will result in an additional annual payment of approximately \$200,000 to engineers, firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers on Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque.

Cairo, Egypt (P).—Egyptians who can read and write do not number in excess of 1,000,000 out of a population of 14,000,000, according to an estimate made by the Egyptian Gazette based on the census of several years ago. The same paper gives at about 100,000 the men who have had higher education.

Syracuse, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Walter Rockwell Ferris, graduate of Princeton, Auburn and Union Theological seminaries, has resigned as pastor of Park Central Presbyterian Church, which he had served for 17 years. Dr. Ferris is well known in Presbyterian affairs throughout the United States.

Washington.—To avoid a shortage of seed corn for planting this year's crop, the Department of Agriculture has taken steps to provide farmers an adequate supply and has assured President Coolidge that there is no likelihood of a repetition of conditions which existed in the spring of 1918.

Tokyo (P).—Plans for the proposed Tokyo municipal subway system have so far advanced that the committee in charge is ready to submit the scheme to the Government. The system is to consist of about 50 miles of underground track and the estimated cost is \$100,000,000. The project is to be completed within 15 years and the greater part of the fund is expected to be raised by foreign loans.

Washington.—A slight decline in the value of exports of wool and wooden products from the United States has been noticed by the Commerce Department, which reports that the value of such shipments in 1924 amounted to \$142,849,220, while in 1923 the values totaled about \$3,000,000 greater.

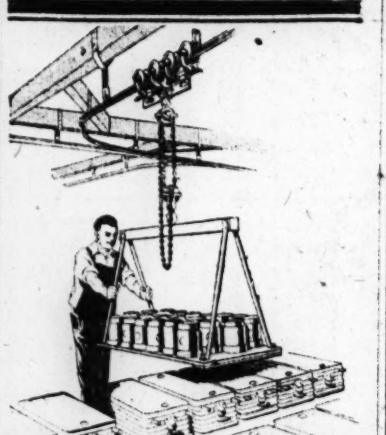
BOSTON AUTO SHOW
MECHANICS BUILDING
NOW OPEN
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Admission 50 Cents
NO TRADE TICKETS
AUTOMOBILE SALON
COLEY PLAZA HOTEL
MARCH 9 to 13
1 P. M. to 12 P. M.
Direction
Charles I. Campbell
The Loudon Machinery Co.
(Established 1897)
2103 West Avenue, Fairfield, Iowa
Branches in Principal Cities

New York.—Miss Emma R. Steiner, pioneer American woman musician, who is said to have been the first woman to conduct an opera orchestra in the United States, will celebrate her fiftieth year in her profession on April 7 by leading the orchestra at an anniversary concert in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Melbourne, Vic.—An extensive program of festivities will be arranged in honor of the officers and men of the American fleet on their arrival here during the summer. The program embraces excursions, luncheons, dinners, sports and various other entertainments.

New York.—A gift of \$1,000,000 to the cause of negro education at Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute by John D. Rockefeller is officially announced.

Washington.—Warren G. Harding's picture will appear again on United States postage stamps, beginning April 15, when the new postal rates go into effect. The same portrait which appeared on the Harding Memorial 2-cent stamp will be on the new 1½ cent stamps now being prepared for use in connection with the new rate on third class mail.

Louden Monorail
Users Report Big Savings

From small cross-road garages to great manufacturing plants in practically every branch of industry reports of large savings in material handling expense after installing.

LOUDEN
OVERHEAD CARRYING
EQUIPMENT

Old methods involving wasteful employment of man-power for lifting and carrying work have been exposed as invidious profit-wasters by Loudon Monorail. With this active material handling equipment one man quickly and easily lifts and conveys loads weighing up to 2000 lbs. from machine to machine, department to department and from one floor to another.

It is handling material of all kinds, from chinaware to molten metal. Savings effected by Loudon Monorail in time, labor, floor space, rehandling expense, breakage, etc., are all out of proportion to its moderate cost. "Reduced our pouring gang from 20 to 6 men," says the International Motor Co., makers of Mack trucks. "Saves us 100¢ per year on our investment," reports H. R. Mallinson & Co., manufacturers of silks.

Get Loudon Overhead Book
Tells all about this efficient, cost-reducing equipment. Shows pictures of large and small installations. Letters from users reproduced. Send today for your copy.

The Loudon Machinery Co.
(Established 1897)
2103 West Avenue, Fairfield, Iowa
Branches in Principal Cities

The French Salons Announce
The Formal Presentation of
Les Dernier Modes
of the World Famous Milliners of Paris

A comprehensive and exquisite collection of the new hats of Paris, including the fascinating creations of the little milliners who are favorites of the Parisienne, as well as of the great modistes known the world over.

The small hat is again first, but with what a new chic in its piquant simplicity! With a fresh charm, an unexpectedness which Paris alone knows how to create.

Maria Guy has sent us a masterpiece in black milan hemp. Utterly simple, yet with that graciousness so characteristic of this maison.

Molyneux creates the perfect hat for sports wear—an exquisite close-fitting shape of billiard green suede.

Grosgrain ribbon of a lovely cocoa brown is used by Estelle Lucas for one of those debonair little hats which the Frenchwoman considers so important a part of the ensemble for informal daytime wear.

"Black Prince" is the name of an exquisite new shade in which Agnes has created several of her most charming new hats.

A new brown bangkok hat—at once sophisticated and charmingly youthful—is signed by Rose Descat. It is one of the most important models in her fascinating collection.

To the rather high crown of a black milan hat Caroline Reboux adds a brim of beige and black satin, that is cut and brought around the crown in a fashion which could only have been conceived by this great artiste.

The new large hats of Marie Regnier almost tempt one to forget the chic of the small ones in this collection, so marvellous is her genius for the silhouette.

In short, never have we seen a collection of Paris hats that so wonderfully expressed the inimitable artistry of their creators.

Second Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

Of interest to the
Kenmore—Governor Square
district

A BANK, through the right co-operation, can contribute much to the development of community life. Because of our desire to co-operate, we are taking Shawmut Bank facilities to the Kenmore—Governor Square District.

Temporary quarters for the accommodation of the residents and business firms in this district are being opened today at 548 Commonwealth Avenue.

Permanent quarters, modernly equipped, will be ready May 1, at 542 Commonwealth Avenue.

This new home of ours will be known as the Kenmore—Governor Square Office of the National Shawmut Bank.

To the people of the Kenmore—Governor Square District and all others interested, we extend a cordial invitation to come in and let us get acquainted. An opportunity to make you familiar with Shawmut Service in its relation to your problems will be appreciated.

THE NATIONAL
SHAWMUT BANK

MAIN OFFICE: 40 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Arlington Street Office: Park Square Building Kenmore • Governor Square Office: 548 Commonwealth Avenue



'GAS' ECONOMIES FACE MOTORIST

Bureau Mines Report Says
Average Driver Wastes
30 P. C. of Fuel

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 9.—Auto-
mobile owners must practice econ-
omy, declares Thomas P. Henry,
president of the American Auto-
mobile Association, if they are to solve
the problem caused by the soaring
cost of gasoline. Whether the con-
sumption of fuel is excessive, the con-
tention of all interests that the sup-
ply is fast diminishing is founded on
fact or is used merely to justify
price rises, the car owner stands to
lose, unless he can make every gal-
lon of gasoline give greater results.
"Economy on the part of the car
owner will solve the problem," he
states. "There was never a more
urgent need for economizing on
gasoline than there is today. Unless motor-
ists conserve now they will be pay-
ing more this summer, probably 50
per cent more and be getting less
than normal mileage from each gal-
lon. By conservation and care in the
use of gas it is within their power to
influence indirectly the market by
affecting the relations between
supply and demand."

Carburetor Adjustments
According to information ob-
tained from the Bureau of Mines,
the average automobile engine is
wasting 30 per cent of its gasoline
power, due largely to improper car-
buretor adjustments resulting in the
exhausting of usable gas vapor.

The American Automobile Associa-
tion, in furtherance of the economy
program, is going to furnish the 700
or more affiliated motor clubs with
definite directions for the saving of
gasoline.

Mr. Henry points out that the
average automobile motor runs
thousands of useless miles, the hours
when the car is idle with the engine
still going.

"Because of congestion," he states,
"the average automobile engine is
idle more minutes per mile than
ever before, occasioned by the failure
of the driver to select routes which
will not necessitate his stopping
at every intersection."

Speed Demands Fuel
"There is positive danger," he says,
"in leading the average owner to be-
lieve that the trouble lies with his
carburetor. Carburetors are only in-
cidental to the huge waste of gaso-
line. The human element is the real
factor in waste or economy."

"The average driver does not know
that the faster he travels above the
economical speed the more it costs
him for gasoline. The economical
speed for the average car is between
15 and 25 miles an hour. And to the
Nation's gasoline bill must be added
the pride of possession of those who
want everyone to see how well their
cars climb the hills in high. Cost
could be materially increased in city
driving without the customary draw-
backs. Carelessness is shown by
owners in regard to keeping the en-
gine warm. Starting a cold engine
results in a consumption of gas at
the rate of two to four times that of
normal running."

W. P. Yant of the Bureau of Mines,
speaking of the results of a series of
tests made by the bureau, said that
an average of 30 per cent of the
power of the gasoline used by a
motor fuel is wasted by being dis-
charged in the engine exhaust in the
form of combustible gases.

Helps to Drivers
"The driver desiring power and
flexibility usually makes his adjust-
ments to obtain the maximum of
both which is unnecessary for the
major part of normal driving."

"This, however," says Mr. Yant,
"is not manifest in the power, but
only in the gasoline consumption of
which the driver seldom takes spe-
cial note."

Another factor is that the present
day automobile with its many aux-
iliary appliances is little understood
by the average driver. Publications
dealing with the subject of carbu-
reter adjustments and other details
helpful to the automobile driver in
saving gasoline are sold by the
Bureau of Mines, Department of the
Interior, to anyone who applies for
them.

Cleveland Motorists
Oppose Gasoline Tax
CLEVELAND, March 4. (Special
Correspondence).—While the remain-
der of the country is protesting
vigorously against increasing gaso-
line prices, Cleveland and the state
of Ohio not only are faced with this
added cost of operating motor ve-
hicles, but also the probability of
having a tax of 2 cents a gallon
added to the retail price of gasoline
at service stations and from tank
wagons. The Ohio Legislature is con-
sidering a bill that will provide for
this tax.

The Cleveland Automobile Club,
J. W. Kemper and Mrs. Denzac
announce the opening of
LE CHIC
COWN SHOP
Gowns made to order and remodeled
Suits 901-92 Franklin 422
Granada Hotel

BULLION'S
HOUSEHOLD ENGINEERS
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
RUGS DRAPERIES STOVES
Post St. at Powell, San Francisco
KARNY 5411

Jewel Shades
—sapphire, tiger's-eye and
crystal are only a few of the ex-
quisite new jewel tones that flash
from the treasure chest of spring
fashions at the Paragon.

Paragon
Grant Avenue at Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Watson
Dresses, Suits, Jackets, Skirts, etc.
707-60 Whiskey Alley, Geary 2623
133 Geary St., San Francisco

Ensemble frocks
in
crepe Romaine
—bordered with fox, or the flat-
ter fur, are fashion's final con-
tribution to the elegant afternoon
mode. In blonde, periwinkle blue
and rose. The price range is
79.00 to 450.00

H. Liebes & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO

Ensemble frocks
in
crepe Romaine
—bordered with fox, or the flat-
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Georgia Hearing Postponed

ATLANTA, Ga., March 9 (Special).—Hearing in the injunction action of the State of Georgia and city of Atlanta to restrain the companies from further increasing the price of gaso-
line in Georgia has been postponed until March 17 by agreement.

Attorney-General Napier stated that the defendant companies asked for a delay in the hearing in order that their general counsel from distant cities might be here and he agreed to the postponement as a temporary injunction already has been granted.

It is understood that the Georgia case is looked upon by the companies as well as officials of other states, as a test of the rights of State officials to regulate the price of gasoline and therefore preparations are being made for a vigorous contest.

SMITH SOCIETIES
TAKE NEW MEMBER

Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi Also
Elect Officers

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 9 (Special).—Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi societies, the two honorary organiza-
tions at Smith College, have made their first elections from the class of 1927, each taking in five new mem-
bers. Membership in these societies is a badge of honor and a mark of distinction in music, writing, dramatics, or one of the other arts, and has nothing to do with distinguished work in the classroom, although it presupposes a high academic standing.

The annual elections of these so-
cieties were held Saturday night after the initiation of the new mem-
bers, with the result that Wilma Shannon of Rochester, N. Y., is the new president of the Phi Kappa Psi Society, and Margaret S. Linley of Ames, Calif., of the Alpha Society. Both are members of the senior class.

The sophomores taken into Phi Kappa Psi are as follows: Ruth Clancy, Arlington, Mass.; Ruth Thompson, Cleveland, O.; Jane Wakeman, New York, N. Y.; Mary Briggs, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dorothy Fay, Northampton, Mass. Alpha took in Lucia Jordan, Homewood, Ill.; Ada Mattaraw, Hollywood, Calif.; Eudora Hunter, Baltimore, Md.; Irma Burkhardt, Lorton, O.; Isabelle Dahlberg, Manchester, N. H.

MORGAN MEMORIAL
PAGEANT PRESENTED

Inaugurating the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary, Henry Morgan, who many years ago con-
ducted a mission which later devel-
oped into the Morgan Memorial, a pageant, "Love's Labor Found," was given yesterday afternoon and evening, was repeated this afternoon and will be given again this and to-
morrow evenings, in the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations.

Tomorrow afternoon the formal celebration will take place, with exercises beginning at 2 p. m. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, will be the chief speaker. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, Robert W. Kelso and the Rev. A. P. Reimer of the Methodist City Missionary Society, also will speak. The program will be broadcast from WERI. At the Sunday morning service William Hurley is to speak on "Trade as a Means of Salvation." E. B. Moulton on "Brotherhood, Social Relations," and Joseph Barnes on "Religious Birth."

BUDGET ITEMS SLATED
FOR REVIEW BY HOUSE

Review of various items involving \$746,582, included in the general ap-
propriation bill of \$48,554,737, which was recommended for approval by the Ways and Means Committee, will be taken up on Monday by the Massa-
chusetts House. These items were singled out by reason of differences of opinion among the legislators.

The items in question include the \$75,000 appropriation for most sup-
pression, \$96,000 for the erection of the Bridgwater State Normal School building hall, \$49,862 for the Pitts-
burg Normal School boarding hall, \$7000 for the purchase of land for the Pittsburg State Normal School, and the \$518,720 appropriation recom-
mended for the Taunton State Hospital.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Long Beach, Calif.
Special Correspondence
CALLED blind since childhood,
Amelia Afana has seen so clearly a great need that her vision of service has drawn her back to far away Bethlehem, her birth-
place, from Long Beach, where a devoted family would have cherished her amid all the comforts of California life, despite friends having pointed out the hardships of the missionary field for one whom they considered somewhat handicapped for even ordinary work.

The protests of her family and friends could not keep her from preparing herself to go. She was adding to her usefulness by learning to play the harmonium and to use the typewriter. One day a letter came to her from a woman of about her own age whom she had known in Palestine, and who had recently become blind. "Come back," she wrote, "and tell us how you can be happy when you are blind."

Miss Afana's friends at last saw the futility of attempting to dissuade her from her purpose. Her own church did not have sufficient funds to send her. Then, rising to the need, an adult Sunday school group of the First Christian Church known as the Mizpah class agreed to furnish the money not only to send Miss Afana back to her native land but to support her work there.

Because she had become an American citizen, Miss Afana on re-entering Palestine encountered immigration restrictions. She again fled to those with which she had been confronted at Ellis Island. Friendly officials were appealed to in her behalf, and at length the "Mizpah" mission was established in Bethlehem.

At the mission 50 blind women and children are taught the Bible in daily classes, Miss Afana having both the English and Arabic Braille Bibles. About 300 persons attend the religious services.

Out of her own allowance, it has been learned, she spends \$5 a month in paying little girls of Bethlehem to bring blind women to the school. In describing a vision of the mission, Capt. Edward T. Cosgrove, an English official in Palestine, writes to the teacher of the Mizpah class in Long Beach how when the Sunday service was over he met a throng coming from the hall. "It is true," he says, "that in the narrow streets of Bethlehem it takes only a few to make a crowd, but I was met by a procession."

CHANGES IN TEACHING
ALGEBRA ADVOCATED

New England Mathematics Teachers Meet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9 (Special).—Improvement in the meth-
ods of teaching algebra was urged by H. C. Barber, of the English High School in Boston, in speaking at a meeting of the New England Association of Mathematics Teachers held in Central High School on Sat-
urday. He advocated a rearrange-
ment of subject-matter and revision of the method of presentation in order to develop a better understand-
ing of the subject.

Prof. Ruth G. Wood of Smith Col-
lege spoke of changes being made in freshman mathematics courses in colleges in pursuance of the new method of developing the subject by fusion of different branches, studying them together instead of treating them in compartments to be passed through in sequence. Respecting the departure of introducing calculus into the high school, she said the subject was made of the work carried on by a selected group in Horace Mann School in Boston. This subject was further developed by Robert R. Goff of the New Britain (Conn.) High School.

Prof. Lennie P. Copeland of Wellesley College, president of the association, presided, and about 100 members were in attendance. Announcement was made that the Connecticut Valley section of the association will meet in Waterbury, Conn., May 9.

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BIENNIAL PLAN IS NOT DROPPED

Joint Session of Massachu-
setts Legislature Sought
to Consider Report

Alvin E. Bliss, member of the State Senate from Malden, has filed with the Committee on Rules, of which he is a member, an order calling for a joint session of the General Court of Massachusetts to consider the adverse report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law on the petition of Eben S. Draper, Senator from Hopedale, also a member of the Committee on Rules, provid-
ing an amendment to the Constitu-
tion of Massachusetts which shall enact the regulation that sessions of the State Legislature be held biennially.

No date has as yet been assigned for the Committee on Rules to hear Senators Bliss and Draper argue for the reopening by the Legislature of the question of biennial sessions. The hearing, it is thought, will be held next week.

Reported Adversely
The report of the constitutional law committee on Senator Draper's petition for an amendment providing for the reopening by the Legislature of the question of biennial sessions "ought not to pass." Six members of the committee voted for this adverse report while five voted in favor of biennial sessions.

Year after year the subject of biennial sessions has been brought before the Legislature. Governor Cox spoke strongly for the passage of an amendment to the state Constitution providing that the General Court meet but once every two years, unless special occasion should arise when the Governor of the Commonwealth would be empowered to call the legislators to meet in special session.

Governor Fuller, in his inaugural address delivered in January, made the same recommendation. When the petition of Senator Draper was being argued pro and con before the Joint Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law the statement was made and reiterated that biennial sessions would save the taxpayers of Massachusetts not less than \$500,000 every two years.

Other proponents of Senator Draper's petition insisted that the law could be no better method whereby the flow of statutes onto the law books of Massachusetts can be checked than by the method of biennial sessions. It was pointed out that, meeting biennially, the Legislature would be obliged to sift and sift thoroughly the mass of proposed laws which always flood each session of the General Court.

It was argued that many of these propositions were what has now been termed "hardy annuals."

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A Slovak Potter Builds His Kiln in the Northwest

The Story of a Craftsman Who Brings to the New World the Skill of the Old

THE sign, "Jacob Dvorsak, Souvenir," suspended above a rustic gate, together with a few bits of pottery in the window, drew attention to a little group of one-story buildings near Clayton on the highway between Spokane and Nelson, B. C. Except for a large brick kiln, one saw nothing different or interesting about the place, until a smiling young man emerged from the open door, greeted one very cordially, said that he was Jacob Dvorsak, and that he would show one the souvenirs.

His old-country hospitality immediately charmed his guest, who followed him into the nearest one-room structure, which he called his workshop. There, in heterogeneous stacks over all the room, were quantities of lovely cream-colored pottery. On most of it a dark blue color had been put on the top and let run down until it blended into the creamy background. In every cup and every bowl one could trace the expression of art. With no outside inspiration, nothing but that inward urge of the artist to express himself, he had built his houses, built his tools, machines, and brick by brick had constructed the huge kiln. He had taken the raw clay, molded it, sun-dried it, and out of it made these interesting dishes and pots and crocks which stood in profusion about us.

Building the Plant
Yet interest centered, not around the beautiful pottery, but about the man, the artist who had made these things possible. In the six years that he had lived on his little 17-acre tract, few persons had been attracted by the sign, "Jacob Dvorsak, Souvenir." However, his days were full. He worked at the Clayton pottery in the daytime, and in the after hours worked on his own establishment. He built his houses, cleared his land, constructed his kiln, and last but not least made for himself a little formal garden where he could sit among the pines and rest. Just why he had chosen this seemingly lonely, out of the way place, in which to establish himself, was difficult to see, but he pointed out the railroad track, a branch of the Great Northern. His idea was to get some property which would be close to Clayton, and at the same time be on a sidetrack of the railroad. He had laid his plans well. Sure enough there was the sidetrack, and about 100 feet down the main track the station sign, "Christianson."

Apprenticed at 14
All this was very unlike his life in Jugoslavia, where he was born in the little town of Lublona, in the Province of Slovenia. He lived the normal life of the village and when he was 14 years of age he entered the pottery in Vienna. From there he apprenticed there for four years. The urge to learn more of his trade than within him, and at 18 he entered the large pottery near Vienna. From there for one year he worked in the large potteries in Posen, eagerly learning new methods. He attained the rank of "Juggerman" and returned to Lublona to try to introduce there the better methods of work which he had learned.

He smilingly compared methods of trade in his little home town in Jugoslavia and in America. No money changes hands there, but the peasants in their crude carts drive up to the kiln to get their bowls and peddle them through the country to the farmers. The farmer chooses the bowl which he wishes to buy, fills it with wheat, then dumps the wheat into the peasant's cart and keeps the bowl. Nothing is delivered by the factory, but the people drive to the kiln for their wares.

His stay in Lublona was short, due to unsettled labor conditions, and he returned to Vienna. Labor conditions in Austria were also disturbed, and one day, when things seemed at their worst, like a great inspiration the word "America" flashed across his thought. The light in his eyes shone, as it must have shone then, when he told how he packed his few belongings, sent what money he had

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Beatrice L. Cheney, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Maurice Cheney, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; The following were from Simmons College: Florence E. Cusick, Norma E. Hennel, Dwight, Connecticut; Perkins, Phyllis; Ingham, Clara C. Clark, Dorothy S. Stranahan, Ruth Robinson, Sadie J. Shattuck, Sophia C. Heller, Florence W. Graves, Sarah R. Kendall, Mary Brennan, Gladys E. Allen, Margaret Hendley, Anna E. Batchelder, Vera M. Currier, Eleanor Caldwell.

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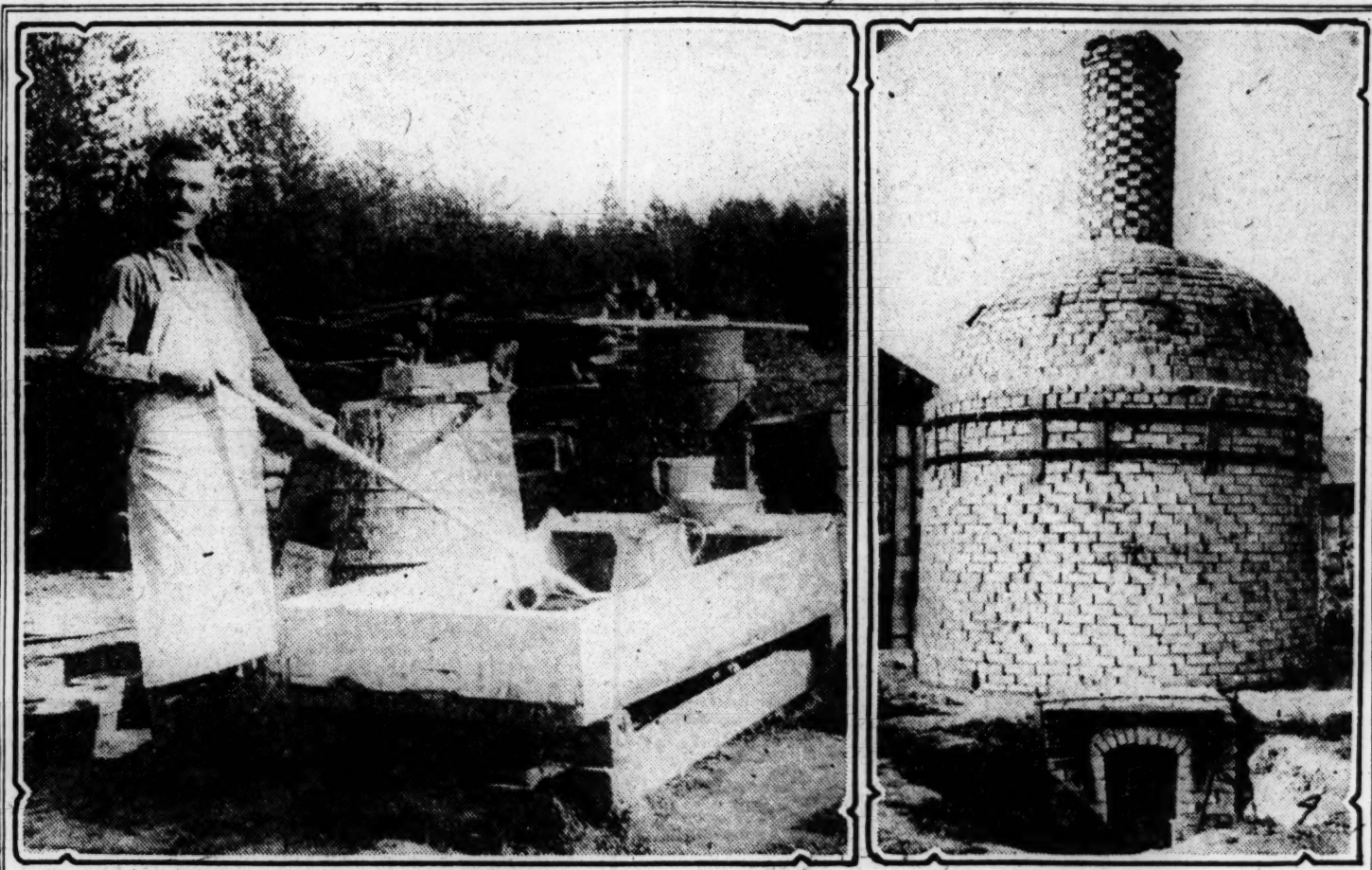
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joining walls. Around on the opposite side of the kiln, in the basement as it were, is the fire in which he burns huge logs which he has cleared from his own land. He fires the kiln, and in due time unbricks the door, takes each dish out, puts on the color and glaze, bricks up the door, and fires for the second and last time. In order to purchase some of the "souvenirs" which were then in the course of completion, his guest returned after two weeks. He met him even more joyously than he had on the first visit. He could scarcely wait to announce that because of encouragement and recent sales he had given up his work at the Clayton pottery. His dream was coming true, and at last he was to have a pottery of his own, where unmoored he could work out his life ideals. His visitor realized then that in the case of Jacob Dvorsak, the story of his pottery is the story of his life.

How Jacob Dvorsak Makes His Souvenirs



The Potter Mixing His Clay and the Brick Kiln Which He Has Built Near Clayton, Washington.

TWIN CITIES ASK AIR MAIL

Minneapolis and St. Paul Seek Service to New York

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2 (Special Correspondence)—Minneapolis and St. Paul civic organizations have launched a plan to obtain air mail service between the Twin Cities and New York, by July 1.

Carl F. Egge, general superintendent of the air mail service, spoke at a series of conferences attended by representatives of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, the St. Paul Association, and other groups. Committees were named to work out details.

By joint effort the two cities hope to obtain a designation as air mail terminal for the World-Chamberlain airport here, under the plan provided for in legislation now pending in Congress. An air mail service between Minneapolis and Chicago delivered the first letters on Aug. 10, 1920, but was discontinued some months later.

From the drying pottery his visitor followed him to the kiln, where here and there were stacks of "Sagos," round, covered compartments, made of fire-clay and gravel, which he had placed in readiness for the last firing of the year. Each "Sago" which is made just large enough to hold one dish comfortably, has a flat cover. These "fire-boxes" are stacked one on top of the other on the floor of the huge kiln. When the kiln is all packed, he bricks in the door and makes it as substantial as the ad-

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SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy Goes to a Monkey Convention

ONE morning Hutee Boy woke so full of fun and pranks that he did not know what to do. Everything he thought of doing seemed too tame. The other elephants appeared so sedate that there was no use trying to play with them. "They all look alike. They all alike. They all talk alike. They all

and from tree to tree so fast they appeared to be flying. Still others came bounding along the ground. They all appeared to be in a hurry and very much excited.

There were so many varieties and sizes that Hutee Boy could scarcely believe they were all monkeys. He had never before seen any kind but

vention to order. But nobody did. They all talked at once and appeared to be talking to themselves. At last Hutee Boy called the meeting to order himself. That is to say, he tried to call it to order. But very few paid any attention to him.

"At any rate, I'd like to know what it is all about," he shouted. "It is a matter of tails. Why have apes no tails? And since they have no tails, why are they monkeys? Or are they monkeys? And there you are. And where are you?" replied a good-natured baboon.

"You haven't a tail worth mentioning, yourself," said a spider monkey, seizing a coconut with its tail. "Now, that is what I call a real tail—a prehensile tail."

Hutee Boy blinked and asked, "A what?" "A prehensile tail, prehensile. Ask Mistress Hippo at school tomorrow what that means," replied the spider monkey.

"Have I a prehensile tail?" asked Hutee Boy anxiously. "Indeed, you have not. There are very few of them in the world. But you have a prehensile trunk," said the monkey, plucking a banana with its tail.

"I have felt all day as if I were somehow related to monkeys," said Hutee Boy, trying to be polite, but really anxious about his trunk. What if it should come off or blow up or something?

"Don't worry. He is just showing off. He means you can seize things with your trunk, as all monkeys can with their hands and as some monkeys can with their tails," explained the good-natured baboon.

"We are wasting time talking about nothing at all," said a gorilla with no tail at all.

"What is a tail more or less among friends?" asked a tailless chimpanzee.

"Nothing at all," replied an orang-outang without a tail. "So monkeys we remain. And that is the tail end of this convention."

The monkeys disappeared suddenly and left Hutee Boy alone. He went home slowly, feeling rather queer. He said to himself: "After all, elephants are always elephants. They aren't a variety of things. They all have prehensile trunks. And that is a comfort, since I have one myself. Strange I never knew it before. I somehow don't believe it yet. It is just a monkey joke. I'll ask Mistress Hippo."

GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOLS GAIN
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 5 (Special Correspondence)—More children in this city are attending school this fiscal year than ever before, according to the Superintendent of Schools, Leslie A. Butler. Enrollment for the first five months of the year is announced as totaling 25,173, an increase of 492 over a year ago.

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BOSTON HEARS
DRY ADVOCATESMr. Upshaw Tells of \$20-
000,000 Wet Fund Which
Drys Must Combat

The liquor interests, embracing 41 active "wet" organizations in the United States, are prepared to spend \$20,000,000 to overthrow the Eighteenth Amendment, and the battle for law enforcement is far from finished, William D. Upshaw (D.), Representative from Georgia, told large audiences in two addresses at the Hyde Park Baptist Church yesterday morning and at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon. He said the dry forces would continue their fight for prohibition until the wets disbanded their organizations. Mr. Upshaw is now on a week's speaking tour of the State, in the interest of prohibition. He said, in part, in his addresses yesterday:

America's greatest battle is not economic, although the sanest and soundest economies are bound up in its successful issue. America's greatest battle is not political, although the cleanest and purest and bravest politics absolutely nonpartisan must be dedicated to its early and ultimate solution. America's greatest battle is not industrial, although no great industry can successfully function until this question is unsettled. America's greatest battle is a fight for the soul of the nation—a fight both royal and loyal, for our constitutional integrity and the fundamental morality of our national ideals.

We are steadily winning against an unprincipled, selfish conspiracy, but the battle cannot be fought and won in a day.

I urge upon every honest American citizen who used to be wet to remember and follow the words of Cantrill of Kentucky who said in Congress when the Volstead law was in the making: "Gentlemen, I used to be on the other side before this Eighteenth Amendment was passed by due governmental process."

DEMAND FOR U. S. PRODUCTS
SEEN IN SURVEY OF MARKETSOfficials of Department of Agriculture Agree That 1925
Should Prove as Good a Year as 1924 for Sales—
Germany Shows Economic Improvement

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Special Correspondence)—For most of the products of the American farmer, the foreign market promises to be at least as good in 1925 as it was in 1924, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture agree in analyzing the possibilities of the coming months. The strength of the foreign demand for American goods will depend upon two factors—purchasing power in the markets and the intensity of the competition which the products must meet.

The economic situation of Europe is distinctly brighter than it was at the opening of the agricultural season of 1924. More confidence is expressed in the great industrial centers of the west, which have resumed production on a larger scale and employed more people to better wages. Greater purchasing power, however, does not mean a greater demand for essentials, such as wheat, but is likely to be diverted into channels which will provide a greater variety of food and clothing.

Germany as a Market
Germany showing the most marked economic improvement and real wages have increased nearly to the 1913 level. If this condition continues, Germany should develop a good demand for farm products, the department believes. The revival of industry is bound to mean a greater demand for cotton, while the financial capacity to make up the local 1924 grain crop deficits by purchasing from America should maintain the demand for wheat and corn.

Such key industries as shipbuilding and coal mining are still feeling the depression in the United Kingdom. The textile mills are busier than they were, but not on a full-time basis. About 1,000,000 workmen are reported idle. Despite depression, however, Great Britain has always purchased its normal supply of farm products, with the exceptions of cotton and wool.

The rise of sterling exchange will tend, it is believed, to facilitate purchasing in the coming year. The United Kingdom is the most dependable market for American farm products and is expected to take our pork products, cotton, and other agricultural commodities in approximately the same quantities as in the past. What it will take in the way of wheat and flour, however, will depend upon the size of the Canadian crop.

Italy Imports Cotton
In France and Italy, the economic conditions continue to advance, the industries are generally active, bank deposits are increasing and employment conditions are good. France releases a greater part of its agricultural requirements than either Great Britain or Germany and furnishes a dependable market only for cotton. Italy also imports a large amount of

and as a good sport and a good American I take my stand on the side of the good people who have put this law on the books and pray with them that the law will accomplish what they have hoped and prayed.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
INDICATES PROGRESSManufacturing Plants in Mas-
sachusetts Extend

There were plant extensions in 76 cities and towns of Massachusetts in 1924, according to the annual industrial survey made by the Associated Industries. These extensions cost in the aggregate approximately \$25,339,588 for buildings and machinery, and provided 3,172,957 additional square feet of manufacturing space. There were added 3414 wage earners. Compared with 1923, the figures for last year were \$15,649,039 larger, and compared with 1922, the total for last year was \$6,588,749 greater.

In gathering statistics for 1924 the losses sustained in square feet and number of employees were obtained, indicating that for various reasons there was a loss of 1,335,054 square feet of manufacturing space, while 1105 fewer employees were included on the rolls in 1924 than in 1923. Deducting the number of square feet of industrial space abandoned from the total added, the net gain is 1,837,903 square feet. These losses were sustained in 10 cities and towns, largely in the textile and shoe centers.

"It must be remembered," says the report, "that from a production standpoint the year 1924 was one of the poorest in the last twenty years, and that a net gain of nearly 2,000,000 square feet, and an increase in the approximate cost of new manufacturing buildings and machinery of more than \$5,000,000 in 1924 and of more than \$6,500,000 over 1923, indicate that Massachusetts is growing industrially."

CURTIS AEROPLANE
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net income of \$253,100, and a share of \$2.53, 100 preferred.

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DRY LAW HERE TO STAY,
SAYS MRS. WILLEBRANDTProhibition Effective in Greater Part of Nation, She Tells
Forum in Boston—Declares Local Politics in "Re-
luctant Spots" Shields "Big Violators"

Declaring that the American people are fundamentally in favor of prohibition and that the exceptional violations in a single section are permitted to misrepresent the more general support and uniformly effective operation of the law throughout the greater part of the country, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, an Assistant United States Attorney-General, assured a large audience at the Old South Meeting House forum in Boston yesterday that the dry law is here to stay and that its benefits will be realized in an increasing measure.

"One of the greatest needs in the problem of prohibition enforcement where powerful influences are exerting every effort to prevent the successful prosecution of the 'big violators,'" she said, "is that of more trained enforcement agents who can prepare cases against these violators. Such a situation exists in Boston, where local political or administrative conditions are allowed to hamper the effective operation of the law."

Issue of Loyalty
Obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment, Mrs. Willebrandt said, is no longer a matter of individual opinion, but an issue of sound citizenship and loyalty to the Government. She added that it was a question, "On which side do you stand? Are you for or against the Constitution?"

While emphasizing the need of increasing diligence in enforcing the statute everywhere, the speaker declared that in two-thirds of the country it was enforced equally as well as every other law. She said that there is every evidence of a more intelligent understanding of the law in the 88 judicial districts of the United States.

have watched the increased sentences which are being meted out," she added, "and the growing severity of the penalties, and it can be safely said that constantly better prohibition is coming. There are many reluctant spots but despite this attitude, dismaying enforcement is not far over the horizon. Certain districts which were radically opposed to the law long before the measure was passed are now coming to regard it in the proper light, and the individuals who were hostile now realize that this attitude doesn't get them anywhere."

Thousands Turned Away
Throughout her address Mrs. Willebrandt was warmly applauded by an audience which overflowed the auditorium. It is estimated that fully 1000 persons were turned away. Mrs. Willebrandt characterized President Coolidge as one of the leading forces for better prohibition enforcement and declared that "his personal regard for the prohibition law was one of the most wholesome influences which Washington and the country as a whole had had in many a day."

Devotion to the Constitution will prevail, America has never started anything which she didn't finish—ultimately winning respect by doing so.

Prohibition is coming for a further reason which is rooted in national pride. Already European nations look on with interest on the experiment America is making over what has been called the "greatest moral gesture in the world." It cannot turn out to be a gesture. It is written across the sky as our national policy.

It was the final attack culminating from local opinion passed in many countries throughout the United States against the saloon, which has been always a dirty hole and a menace to civilization.

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tion. The richest lobby in the world fought it at every step.

Law "Here to Stay"

The Eighteenth Amendment is here to stay. It will never be repealed. Most prohibitions and anti-prohibitions admit that. The simple issue then arises whether we will align ourselves with carrying out that Constitutional policy, or on the side of graft and evasion of it.

And Americans won't long remain abettors of corruption and national hypocrisies. Yet those who try to justify evasion of the law because they disbelieve in the law, or because they want to serve liquor because they like it, or because it is daring and expensive, are refusing to think straight on the question. They may be otherwise good people, many of them are socially prominent, but they do not see the results of their action. They refuse to see that with every bottle of liquor they buy they are fostering bribery.

With that bottle, too, comes forgery, for Government papers by which ostensible authority is created for its movement are forged and its movement is fostered. They are trained and their trade is flourishing in cities of fair size. And by buying your liquor you keep that crime flourishing.

The question was asked Mrs. Willebrandt from the floor following her address as to what she would say to those who honestly believe that prohibition legislation is wrong. She expressed the opinion that they have the right to vote that belief provided they do not violate the law or encourage others to do so.

Answering another inquiry concerning how to get rid of dishonest enforcement agents, she urged that the searchlight of publicity be focused upon them and that the people themselves be willing to protest.

GREATER BOSTON
NOTICES REVIVAL
IN DRY CRUSADE

(Continued from P. 1)

makes out a bill of sale to someone and the place appears to be in new hands. When the "new" proprietor is convicted and fined \$50, as he usually is, he goes to the motions of selling the place to a third party, and so on. Thus the place continues in operation with nobody up for a second offense.

Stylish Nuisances
There are, however, many such places being run by men who have several times been convicted, and it is the commissioner's belief that the United States Attorney's office can proceed against all of them as maintaining a liquor nuisance. To what extent such progress can be made and peddling saloons can be obtained and peddling saloons can be obtained and peddling saloons can be obtained.

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ART
Lester Stevens
An exhibition of oil paintings by W. Lester Stevens is being shown at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. Boston.

Increased importance as it appears annually in Boston, showing each time fuller breadth and increasing distinction. One can enter the gallery, expecting to encounter many pleasing surprises; for Mr. Stevens does not allow himself to mark time. He has a taste for crowded sub-

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GRAND AVENUE, AT YAMHILL, PORTLAND, OREGON

jects, harbor scenes, numerous fishing boats, rafts, shacks, and an abundance of details,—or, he paints a view of a town from a hillside, including everything near and far, trees, streets, waterways, hills. One wonders how he manages to crowd so many things onto the canvas. The eye is not drawn to a centralizing thought in some of these pictures. Most of Mr. Stevens' compositions are planned on a zigzag arrangement, carrying the eye into the picture with swift motion and immediate interest. He paints everything, from the cold white glare of strong sunlight to the heavy mists and clouds. There are vivacity and vigor and atmosphere. One feels the warmth of the sun, the sharpness of the air in snow scenes. Occasionally, he fails to master the subtleties of an atmospheric effect. It is usually in those instances when there is a preponderance of details.

Boston Art Notes
In the Renaissance Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there is a memorial exhibition of the paintings of Eleanor Norcross. This artist devoted herself almost entirely to the study of the galleries of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris. Here in the representations of many decorative objects of art is revealed her ability to paint still-life. A well trained brush has treated realistically the difficult surfaces of tapestries, balustrades, ceramics, costumes, and wood-carving. In all of these, the artist infused the feeling of the age of the objects. Most of the pictures, it is expected, are to be placed in a special museum in her home city, Pittsburg, Mass.

At the Rogers' headquarters of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Boylston Street, there are shown portrait sketches by Emil Pollack-Ottendorf. This artist, for long time railroad shipments from Canadian millers have been coming to Portland, to be stored in the sheds of the Grand Trunk.

The William Blumer, which took a cargo of rye from Portland to Bergen, Norway, is now on the way back here from the Norwegian port and will be the first to take out Russian flour. The steamer Krusen Maersk will be the next ship to load similar cargo. The third vessel will be the Ellers, which sailed from Hull, England, Feb. 27, and which is due here in the middle of the present month.

PORTLAND TO SHIP
FLOUR FOR RUSSIA

PORTLAND, Me., March 9 (Special)—Of the 23 steamers already chartered to carry flour to Soviet Russia at least three are on the way to Portland. It has been announced that 110,000 tons already have been bought for the Soviet Government. For long time railroad shipments from Canadian millers have been coming to Portland, to be stored in the sheds of the Grand Trunk.

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EVERGREEN SAVING
PROJECT INDORSED

Now is the time to plant evergreen trees for decoration in the home during the December holidays, according to Mrs. W. I. Higgins of Butte, Mont., originator of the movement to plant community and home Christmas trees as a means of preserving fires and spruces from unnecessary waste. The plan has been indorsed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The California State Federation of Women's Clubs, on recommendation of Mrs. Higgins, planted a community evergreen tree at Los Angeles in recognition of the work for peace of Mrs. Alice Ames Winter, formerly president of the General Federation. The Montana federation also planted a "peace tree" at Kalispell, in honor of Mrs. Winter for her persistent work for world peace.

CLERKS ASK REINSTATEMENTS
Resolutions urging Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, to reinstate to their former grades and salaries Capt. J. N. Grey and five other supervisors, thanking New England Senators and Representatives for efforts on behalf of the postal pay bill, and expressing disappointment over the failure of the retirement bill known as the Stanfield measure to pass, were adopted by Boston Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks yesterday.

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GRAND AVENUE, AT YAMHILL, PORTLAND, OREGON

SOCIAL WORK
FUND SOUGHTMorgan Memorial to Ask
\$500,000 to Enlarge Its
Service Scope

Morgan Memorial enlarged and its activities increased to benefit a greater number of men, women and children in need of a helping hand, were announced as new goals at a memorial meeting, held in the Church of All Nations, Shawmut Avenue, yesterday afternoon, in observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the Rev. Henry Morgan, founder of the work of the memorial.

The announcement was made by the Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent, who is also head of the Goodwill Industries of America, an organization that is duplicating the work of the Morgan Memorial in 40 cities. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, delivered the principal address. Robert W. Kelso, head of the Boston Federation of Charities, also spoke. In the evening the centennial pageant, "Love's Labor Found," was repeated. It will be given again next Sunday evening.

Dr. Helms appealed for a fund of at least \$500,000 to enlarge and carry on the work of the institution which serves the South End of Boston in many ways. It has 1700 children registered in its classes and provides temporary work and emergency employment for 5000 handicapped men and women each year. In addition it maintains a summer vacation camp for 150 children at South Atoll, keeping them there the entire summer at the Memorial's expense.

In his address the Governor said that without the co-operation and aid of such organizations as the Morgan Memorial it would be impossible for the State to care for those that need help and assistance.

Mr. Morgan performed a service of humane benefit to his city and commonwealth," the Governor said. "The work which Henry Morgan began and carried on so successfully and which now is carried on so successfully by the Morgan Memorial, is one that merits the support of those who cannot help but recognize the great good such an organization is doing in the community, and the opportunity which is here for an expansion of that good work."

Mr. Kelso told of the problems faced by the Morgan Memorial in its work of aiding the homeless and helpless. The need was seldom realized by the individual and probably never by the public at large, he said.

"About 15,000 little children come to want and are cared for by public or private social agencies each year in Boston," he continued.

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GRAND AVENUE, AT YAMHILL, PORTLAND, OREGON

Music in Boston

Beniamino Gigli
Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, made his Boston debut yesterday afternoon at Symphony Hall. Assisting him were Beatrice Mack, soprano, and Vito Carnivall, pianist.

Of Mr. Gigli's success there can be no doubt. The audience lavished such abundance of applause on him as actually to hinder the progress of the recital. Encores were added throughout. Cheers acclaimed this singer at the close of all the operatic arias, and the last notes of every song were smothered in clapping.

Mr. Gigli has abundant natural gifts well developed, a voice typical of fine Italian tenors, of large volume, immense resonance and fine flexibility. He possesses, as well, an amusing and clever stage manner which yesterday put the large audience quickly under the spell of this singing actor.

Previously an opera singer, Mr. Gigli held to operatic music and manners even on the concert stage. But let those who will cavil at some mannerisms and affectations. The evening the centennial pageant, "Love's Labor Found," was repeated. It will be given again next Sunday evening.

Miss Mack sang Ophelia's air from "Hamlet," and a group of shorter songs. Her voice, light, clear, agile in intricate technical tests, finds better placement in lighter, smaller songs than in those deeply emotional, or of too extended structure. Although she sang with a bell-like clarity, Miss Mack seemed to be summoning every resource to her performance, apparently leaving no reserve. In one or two instances she plainly overtaxed her voice, which is of a texture which cannot endure abuse if it is to retain freshness and vigor for long.

The duet from "Rigoletto" at the end of the program was a signal for great applause and demands for encores. The voices of the two singers blend and balance well, the clear tones of the soprano lending good contrast to the warm, rich tenor.

Mr. Carnivall's excellent accompanying deserves a word of praise.

People's Symphony

Yesterday in the St. James Theater, the seventeenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra took place. Stuart Mason conducted and Germaine Schmitzer was the assisting artist. The program: Beethoven, Symphony No. 5 in F major; Franck, "Vivava" (The Moldau); Lewis, Symphonic prelude to Browning's "A Blot in the Scutcheon"; Chabrier, "España," Rhapsody for orchestra. The eighth symphony might be described as written in the "key of joy." Joyousness is its cachet and joyously it was played. There was not perfect cohesion in the first movement, which seemed to lack rehearsal. For the other movements, there is nothing but praise for this capable band of musicians.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

Walter Beck's Symbolism

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, March 7.
ONE of the most important events of the present art season is the exhibition of symbolic paintings by Walter Beck at the Grand Central Galleries. This American artist is showing this new phase of his art for the first time in America. During a sojourn in Rome last year he displayed these unique tempera paintings in the gallery of La Fiamma with signal success, but he has waited until now for an American showing. Some six score paintings now hang in the large gold gallery where the Sargent canvases made such a brave effect last year, and it is safe to say that there has not been such a stimulating, provocative display of art as this for a long time.

It is interesting to note that in the case of Mr. Beck this recent phase of his art comes only after many years of preparatory labor. In the beginning there was an apprenticeship in illustration for Harpers, followed by a European training in the schools. Then many years of painting and teaching in America, with two sets of paintings as outstanding results, one the Life of Christ which is owned by the Brooklyn Museum, and the other the sequence of portrait groups of Civil War veterans which is owned by the National Gallery in Washington. Now and during a relatively short space of time, he has worked in the so-called tempera medium which gives him the opportunity to realize his images of thought with such direct and brilliant effect.

The Painter's Development
The paintings run chronologically from the first simple, almost experimental notations to the final complex and multiple-mooded masterpieces. The gradual increase in power of pictorial thought and command of medium is remarkable. From the first painting listed in the catalogue—the "Sigh," an easy visioning of a passing moment in soft gray swirling tones—to the four startling embodiments of the last line of the Lord's Prayer that end the tour of the gallery, a cumulative sense of the artist's ranging powers is felt at each stage. The primary passages of the first paintings are turned into symphonic outpourings before the climax of the show is reached. He who runs here may read an extraordinary chapter in the development of an artistic consciousness.

Most of Mr. Beck's paintings are done with an immediacy rare in modern art. They are played upon the waiting power of his pictures, surely that is in itself something to wonder at. Sometimes the brush scarcely leaves the surface of the impregnated sheet. Into the moist beginnings he works his accents with never a retouch, never an afterthought. It is radiant painting, harking back to the days when the art of mural improvisation was cultivated for its own sake. Sometimes the most profound of these designs are embroiled in the space of time that this paragraph requires for perusal. To use a sporting term, they are "aces," pictorial devices of rare aim and force.

Musical Subjects
Only a few need be cited here in detail, just enough to give an idea of his approach and range of pictorial thought. Some of the most poignant of the early ones are "Venom," with its serpentine, all-deep brooding tones of shade and heavy wings; "Tremolo," with its palpitant passages of pink and rose; "Singing Trees," with its songful efflorescence like the Siegfried bird motif; "In the Presence," with its sense of deep humility and rich color values. Then there are the Chinese subjects and the music set before the so-called "Isoteries" are reached. "Cymbals" is perhaps the most complete embodiment of the golden clanging disks that could be put on paper; it is a complete masterpiece by itself. "Piano" is a dashing design revealing the subtle egotism of the instrument in a faint, shimmering translation of tone volume into form and color. The "Viola," "Violin," "Cello" follow after, and there is "Overtones" and "Brahms Music" for good measure.

The thought ranges into deeper places as the paintings progress sequentially and sometimes the artist's meaning is deeply imbedded in the work.

A European Weakness
Manuel de Falla is said to be the first to preserve his national quality in the work of the composers of his own country—all too prone to give up their own character for a foreign one. But even he presents some signs of

symbolic forms that are only clear to the few. But the "Church," "The Holy Grail," "The Gift of the Madonna," "The Triumph of Good Over Evil," "If I Take the Wings of the Morning," "The Sandals of the Lord," and "Fear Not" are clear and

uplifting concepts. As has been said, the culmination of the exhibition lies in the series of paintings devoted to the Lord's Prayer. Here again some are more clear than others but "Thine Is the Kingdom," "The Power," "The Glory," and "Forever and Ever" are unique and transcendental experiences in pictorial art. The exhibition remains open until March 24.

IN ANTO CARTE'S PITTSBURGH EXHIBITION



"Madonna With the Sea Gulls," Lent by M. Philippe Wolfers for the Belgian Painter's Show at Carnegie Institute.

Spanish Music in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Feb. 16.
THE reputation of Manuel de Falla as one of the great figures in modern music grew up outside Germany during and since the war. His ballet, "The Three-Cornered Hat," performed in Berlin by the Russian Ballet some months ago, gave the first opportunity here of considering Manuel de Falla in one of his best artistic achievements. It left one with the impression of a composer able to combine Spanish color with Stravinskian methods in an individual style.

Many people, therefore, went to the Berlin Blue-Note-Saal when his "Noches en los Jardines de España," symphonic impressions for piano and orchestra, was played by Walter Gieseking, the now famous pianist. This is considered to be the most important work written for piano by Manuel de Falla. But it proved rather disappointing to those who had come to hear something new and exciting. It became evident once more that national songs and dances appealing chiefly by their rhythm and color are always good subjects for symphonic work. This is a reason why the German Volkslied, having no color of its own, seemed in the past better suited for building sonatas and symphonies. Spanish music has often been employed as an element for rendering the music of other nations more interesting. French music in particular has won some of its charm by the combination of Spanish elements with the high formal culture of French national art.

Manuel de Falla is said to be the first to preserve his national quality in the work of the composers of his own country—all too prone to give up their own character for a foreign one. But even he presents some signs of

what may be called a general European weakness. The material which he handles has the color of his country, though his way of treating it has not. He certainly belongs to the western side of music, namely to those composers who delight in new sonorities instead of going to the depths of music. His "Nights in Spanish Gardens" cannot justly be called symphonic impressions; they have undergone both French and even Russian influences and are full of conversational charm, which was enhanced this time by Gieseking's playing. For he is a pianist almost exclusively devoted to the working out of new sonorities at the keyboard. His playing swept everything before it and formed an excellent supplement to the orchestra, which was cleverly conducted by Julius Kopsch.

On the same evening Gieseking gave a performance of Chopin's E minor concerto, in which the second movement showed particular beauty. He certainly made the glittering stars shine in the arpeggios so generously bestowed on this part by the composer.

The same concert included a concerto for piano and orchestra by Julius Kopsch, the conductor, which would, as a good piece of work, certainly have left a much more favorable impression if the composer had not indulged so much in parading a genius he does not possess. For he is one of those numerous musicians who, professionally, are expert enough to write down notes cleverly on paper.

The chief fact remains that the Berlin public had become acquainted with the Spanish musician, Manuel

de Falla, as a concert composer and had found him rather too light and amusing. Let me assure them that the maker of airs and ballets deserves the great name he enjoys all over the world.

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The New Irish Salon

Dublin, Feb. 16

Special Correspondence
A SERIES of exhibitions have been held from time to time during the past few years, in which the eye of the discerning could perceive the forming of what might

justly be described as a Dublin school; though that, perhaps, is an arrogant title, since some of the most distinctive artists came from Belfast. Nevertheless, however separate and distinct the styles of the painters who sent their pictures to these exhibitions, there was the subtle stamp of a coterie upon them.

That stamp is not a bad thing. In fact, it is inevitable, and just. Yet a broadening was necessary; and now that broadening has come, as is evident in an exhibition, entitled bravely by the New Irish Salon, in which all sorts and conditions of pictures, from all kinds of painters, are to be seen. There are some who would describe the exhibition as an indiscriminate potpourri—and there are, to be sure, pictures hung in it that are pretty bad—but one cannot but believe that out of this skelter a new awakening is going to come.

If there are indifferent pictures in the exhibition, there are some that are superlatively good. One is sorry not to see Jack Yeats exhibiting there for he is perhaps Dublin's greatest, and certainly its most distinctive, artist. But there are two pictures by Paul Henry, whose work should today have the wider fame it deserves. One has been bought by the Earl of Mayo. Henry is by birth a Belfastman. So also is William Conor, two of whose studies of Belfast life are to be seen. His work, also, bears the mark of an individuality that will yet bring him a wider fame.

It is impossible in an exhibition like this to pretend to mention all that is of note, or even all that is of significance. One can only note the general tendencies. There is a double interest in an exhibition in which, hung side by side almost, one sees a picture by Miss Somerville (the famous co-author of "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M."), another by Sir John Lavery (another Belfastman, by the way), and another by Miss Jellett. The first seems an echo of a by-gone age, with its prim contentment; the second has the facility of a brushman who knows what he wants; and the third is a well-wrought piece of post-impressionism.

Julius Olsson, R. A., by virtue possibly of having wedded an Irish wife, also exhibits, and his "Moonlight on the Coast" is a fine piece of work, showing all his accuracy of eye and hand in color and effect.

Gerard de Witt exhibits a number of paintings, but it is his engravings which chiefly attract the eye of a collector's attention, and that collectors are not unimpressed it is pleasant to note.

On a Tour of the New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, March 7.
SOUBBIN has transformed the Reinhardt Galleries into a hall of sculpture where the monumental is the order of the day. He has taken a fellow Russian—Michael Doubinsky, architect—into an aesthetic alliance since his last New York showing and together they have produced a series of models for terraces, pools, pavilions, gardens, and fountains wherein the large authority of Mr. Doubinsky's settings are shaped to suit the particular requirements of Mr. Soubbin's figures. An amphitheater embodying the cycle of the Apocalypse is one of the most imposing of the maquettes exhibited.

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Phillips Memorial Gallery

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, March 6.
ACQUISITION of two masterpieces of French painting is announced by the Phillips Memorial Gallery, "L'Emente," by Honoré Daumier, perhaps the largest painting by this master and "The Rocks at Ornaux—Afterglow," a supreme example of the art of Gustave Courbet. These canvases are admirably hung in the large gallery.

In contrast to the grandiose and elemental notes sounded by these pictures there is to be seen in the little gallery an exhibition in which the lyric is stressed by Arthur D. Davies' "Tissue Pannassian" accompanied by Kenneth Hayes Miller and Charles Demuth, with characteristic subtleties of expression. Here may be seen also a representative canvas by Maurice Prendergast, a picture of a throng of summer sojourners swarming along the quay and over one of the bridges at Venice. Almost every one carries a gay-colored parasol and these in aggregation give the appearance of a bright hued old-fashioned bouquet. Mr. Phillips has long been a great admirer of Mr. Prendergast's art and has acquired numerous examples.

To quote from a recent work of Mr. Phillips on Prendergast: "His paintings are the perfect expression of the man of the blithe and jocund philosophy which kept him young at heart as he grew older in experience and more magical in power."

Prendergast's Pattern
The end which he had in view as he apparently improvised lightly and heartily with a jolly crowd of colors was to make each decoration a unit of colorful design by making each vivid little figure in the foreground fringed a functioning part of the embroidered pattern. He achieved a unified tonality with no less than a dozen variously colored spots which he distributed with assurance but without those of the color theorist at work. At any rate the exhibition offers a stimulating and happy experience for picture lovers. Light, movement, color are all caught into a mesh of brushmanship that is unique.

Otherwise the list is a full one. Art Row is as teeming as ever with good things for the gallery troter. The modernists will find the "Blue Four" at the Daniel Gallery for want of the Société Anonyme to hold them. Feininger, Jawlensky, Kandinsky, and Klee are the blue ones in evidence, although the color note is not notably so. Varnum Poor's fine pottery is at the Montross' gallery after London and Walker shows he is preparing to set the final mark prior to hopping into Fifty-sixth Street. Harrington Mann has a large group of his charming children's portraits at Duveen's and Walter Pach is at the Brummer Galleries.

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"FOR ALL OF US"
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JANE R. CATHER, Founder President
Tuesday Evening, March 10, 1925
At 8:30 o'clock
Sonata Recital by
EDWARD KREINER, Viola
WILLIAM BACHAUS, Piano
(GUEST ARTIST)

Aeolian Hall
Tuesday Evening, March 10, 1925
At 8:30 o'clock
Sonata Recital by
EDWARD KREINER, Viola
WILLIAM BACHAUS, Piano
(GUEST ARTIST)

PROGRAMME
I. Sonata Op. 11, No. 4, for Viola and Piano - Paul Hindemith
1. Fantasia 2. Theme and Variations 3. Finale
II. Legende and Scherzo from Sonata for Viola and Piano - Nicolas Radl
III. Sonata Op. 120, No. 1, for Viola and Piano - - - Brahms
1. Allegro Appassionato 2. Adante un poco Adagio
3. Allegretto Grazioso 4. Vivace
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TREMONT TEMPLE
SIXTH BIG WEEK
THE LOST WORLD
VIOLET GRIDLEY "THE RADIO GIRL"

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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EDUCATIONAL

As a School Hobby
Nature Study Is
Freely Enjoyed

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
YOU may occasionally find nature study written down as a subject in the curriculum of an elementary school—and that is what it too often remains, just a subject, a thing formal and external, altogether apart from the life and experience of the children. It is like the old object lesson happily almost forgotten now, but once so constant a favorite with the inspector. Yet nature study, if handled with real sympathy and enthusiasm, as a hobby rather than as a lesson, can be perhaps more humanizing and educative in the best sense, particularly in a rural school, than almost anything else.

Nature study can irradiate the whole life of school. Moreover, it can be brought into connection with nearly all the more formal subjects—reading, composition, drawing. Such an illumination takes place every summer in a small school situated in the heart of one of the South Midland counties. It is due, as so many of the best things in education are due, to the initiative and generosity of a private individual. This is a lady in the neighborhood, who, having herself learned much from an expert in bird lore, determined that the children of the village should have the same chances. She therefore arranged, with the consent of all the authorities, for instruction in the subject to be given in the school at her own expense by the same expert whose knowledge of bird life is unexcelled.

A Thorough Initiation

So for two or three hours once a week in the summer term the children receive a thorough initiation into the mysteries of the habits and activities of the local birds. I have called it "instruction," but that is hardly the right word—the great point about the whole thing is that there is practically no formal teaching. What the "expert" does is to take the older children for a long walk every week. They are accompanied by the head teacher herself, and all together—expert, teacher and children alike watch and note whatever they may see and hear of the doings of the birds. The observations made individually are written down roughly in small notebooks. These and the sketches made from life are afterward corrected and copied out carefully and kept as permanent records—after criticism by the expert. This is done as a school lesson on some subsequent afternoon.

There is in the schoolroom a small library of books, and others are borrowed from other sources. But the knowledge has to be first hand. The books are only for reference—an excellent training, among other things, in the proper use of books. There is also a typical collection of eggs and eggs which are the property of the community. No indiscriminate amassing of eggs for private possession is encouraged, and no more eggs and nests are taken than are necessary for the purpose. Essays are written on any point or problem by all the learners—that is by the headmistress, as well as the children, and all are corrected by the expert. Its success is of course due to many factors—chiefly the knowledge, the enthusiasm, and the sympathy of the expert, but not a little to the fact



that the headmistress is not afraid to show her own ignorance and to learn with her pupils. They are fellow explorers. It is needless to dilate on the value of what they learn, but what especially strikes the casual visitor is the evident "sympathy" of the children with life in some of its most beautiful forms. How Wordsworth would have rejoiced at this thing!

Cruelty Caused by Ignorance

And what a difference, among other things, it would make to a whole countryside if it were more common to walk along a lane in the spring and see the hedgerows strewn with the ruin of nests and eggs that the hands of ignorant boyhood have flung recklessly away—and all for lack of understanding. Cruelty is the child of ignorance. But the children, who have had the rare training that I have outlined, will surely not complain, as too many of their elders complain, of the dullness of the country, or flock into the towns to the pictures so often, or to "amusements" of a baser sort altogether.

And here again we note what counts most in education—not the things laid down in regulations, or officially inculcated, but the spontaneous activities encouraged by the enthusiasm and generosity of individuals. It is the personal touch again. One is almost afraid to mention the experiment for fear the deadening hand of officialdom should be laid upon it. How often it is found that true education begins when one gets away from time-tables and flings all regulations to the four winds!

E. S. S.



Thursday Sunday School of New Britain, Conn.

"LEARNING by doing" might be a partial description of the new system of Bible study schools inaugurated by Frederic L. Fay of New Britain, Conn. This method of Bible study is a new thing, and Mr. Fay is in receipt of inquiries from many organizations who seek to know more of such a radical departure from the usual method of Sunday-school instruction. This week-day church school is not a Sunday school for it meets on Thursday. But even meeting at that time it has become so popular that

girls leave their playmates and boys leave their ball games to attend out of a sheer desire to continue "the fun of learning." This course, as outlined by Mr. Fay and his associates, combines all the information taught by the established type of teacher, it is taught by means of a vocational system. In other words, Mr. Fay, who is a Scout master, having been prominent in Boy Scout work, has applied certain fundamental truths that have made that organization a success.

Teaching Elementary Hymnology. As a visitor enters the school, almost any Thursday afternoon, at the Congregational Church, he finds many things being taught that he never before associated with Bible schools. There is the school assembled in one room studying, not a cut-and-dried series of questions and answers, but a course in elementary hymnology. Junior boys and girls would hardly choose such a subject for study in place of a lively ball game. They do not know it by that name, yet that is but one course that interests these normal juniors in a decided way.

This new method of teaching means that if a hymn to be sung is a hymn of prayer, the children know why and under what circumstances it was written. If it is a hymn of worship, the pupils know the author's name and the reasons for its composition. If it is a hymn which tells a story, the youthful members of the school know the story and its history.

Each child makes himself a her-self a book from paper, and taking one line of the hymn for each page, pastes it over a picture of some illustration that indicates the meaning. One such hymn was, "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies," written by Catherine M. Bates. Ordinarily such a song would mean little to a junior, but under the method as pursued in New Britain, the first line, "O Beautiful for spacious skies," shows various pictures of the blue sky expanse, which illustrate the maker of the

book's conception of the meaning of the line. "From sea to shining sea" gives water views ranging all the way from meadow brooks to the ocean. "O beautiful for pilgrims' feet" resulted in pictures of the landings of the Mayflower. The school follows in a general way the subjects given in many church schools, thus making it easy for attendants at this place to understand their lessons on Sunday.

The pupils are divided into classes of eight or less and each group has a small room of its own. One afternoon the Bible lesson was about Galilee as given in the Gospels. The different classes were given a quantity of modeling clay which were made into relief maps, showing the Sea of Galilee, the mountains, streams of water, valleys and all. So thoroughly was this done that every pupil was able to point out the very hill upon which the famous Sermon on the Mount was preached.

Another lesson told the story of the turning of water into wine. This first miracle of Jesus was taught through the fingers in the making of dozens of expertly modeled miniature water jars plus the telling of the story of the wedding feast.

Moses and the tablets of stone were studied and the tablets reproduced in clay models. The story of the woman at the well in Samaria was taught one day, and the next Thursday every pupil made a scrap book, each page showing some incident of the story.

Maps of Palestine are drawn by the children, free hand and from memo-

Upper Left: Week-Day Class of Girls Making Miniatures of Objects Found in Their Bible Lesson.
Upper Right: Oriental Water Jars Made by Pupils to Illustrate the First Miracle of Jesus.
Lower: Model Village as Suggested by Pupils of the Week-Day Bible School—This Being a Departure From Strictly Bible Study, However.

ry and the important places are indicated on the various colored sections. Journeys taken by the Master are indicated in colors, and put on from memory. Afterward, whenever the children are shown the map, they tell the name of a town in the Holy Lands, they are able to tell a number of incidents which occurred there.

During the study of foreign missions, the children made a model of a Philippine village, placing the tiny huts, the palm trees, on the model. All are made from paper and cardboard. Other models are built—for what child does not enjoy making models—such as the miniature ark of the covenant, an Oriental tent showing how the stone was rolled away. Oriental houses are made of paper and covered with sand to represent stone.

One Hundred Per Cent

That the children enjoy this Thursday Bible School work is shown by the fact that the attendance is almost 100 per cent of the original enrollment after several months of continuous effort. As the school has a regular attendance system such as is found in the public school, Mr. Fay and his workers are able to know just how their efforts are being rewarded by interest and home reaction.

Besides the week-day church school course, Mr. Fay has written books on Sunday School work that have recently achieved such a sale that he has responded to an invitation to teach the contents of his own books at a summer course of the State College at New London, Conn. Mr. Fay's theory is, "Make instruction interesting." His school is doing a needed work and is making religion and the Bible practical and helpful, something long to be remembered by the juniors who are able to attend his classes.

SCHOOLS—United States

Berkeley Hall School
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Thirty-third year began September 28th. Accredited. Offers General College Preparatory. Special Courses—2 years non-graduate work, recitations, culture. One year sub-freshman work. Beautiful modern buildings. Outdoor life a reality. Miss Parsons and Miss Dennen, Principals. 1808 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, California.

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College Preparatory and Collegiate courses. Fully accredited. In choice section of Los Angeles. Modern Buildings. Swimming. Riding. Unusual musical advantages. Grammar School grades. JESSICA S. VANCE and FREDERICA LAGUNA, Principals. Box C 233, 8 Westmoreland Ave., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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ONE of a series of announcements concerning the history, methods or aims of The Principia appears on this page every Thursday.

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Founded 1898 St. Louis, Mo.

ONE HAPPY FAMILY
An environment of right thinking and simple living is provided for the unfolding of true individuality. Here are birds, trees and wild flowers in abundance. Freedom, joyousness and helpfulness find natural expression in work and play.

SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST

The Winnwood School
LAKE GROVE Primary to College LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Wise Principal, Wise Father, Boy

IN A certain high school, pencils, paper, and similar material had been for some time disappearing from the study-hall desks and from the boys' lockers. The discreet investigations of the principal directed suspicion upon one of the most popular boys in the first-year class, one who, in matters of honesty, had always been considered above reproach. This principal was a wise man who understood the discrepancies that often appear in the actions of a boy and he never committed himself until the evidence was all in.

He sent for the father, another wise man and one of large affairs. The consultation left no reasonable doubt as to Robert's guilt, although they could find no apparent motive back of the petty pilfering. The boy's allowance was liberal and had an emergency need for school material arisen, his popularity would have been an open sesame to borrowing.

Robert was next taken into the principal's office. Without hesitation he admitted that he was the offender, but he was as much at a loss as the two men to give adequate reason for what he had done, and he made no attempt at justification. Inevitably a long discussion followed. Robert admitted the justice of severe punishment, the father did no special pleading, and the principal made it clear that he must consider the good of the school as well as that of the boy.

"I should be entirely within my rights," he finally said, "if I brought Robert to public disgrace and punishment, but I fail to see what good would be accomplished. Thus far the school knows that material has mysteriously disappeared, but they have not the slightest suspicion that Robert is responsible. It is enough, so far as that is concerned, to know that the culprit has been found and dealt with. But what about Robert."

CAMPS—United States

Camp Markham
(formerly Keaton) for boys, 7 to 15.

Fifth season. In the Ozark Mountains, near Fayetteville, Arkansas. All that is finest in camp facilities, camp life, and training. Ideal location and climate. Illustrated booklet. For information address WILLIAM BEALS, Director, 1189 Bell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Adults Group opens June First and Children's Groups July First.

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New Booklet on Request

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CAMP KOHAHNA
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FOR GIRLS
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School work 9:00-12:00 a. m. Swimming, Tennis, Canoeing, Hiking, Baseball Afternoon. Camp Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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An Ideal Camp for Boys of all ages

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pronounced RO-PE-O-A
Expressing our standard of thought

Reflection
Of Perfection
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GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Even Now—
Summer Calls

Even now the young folk are counting the days before they can hop off to the country. They are looking forward to those care-free days in the open when they can play to their heart's content.

And now parents should choose a camp for their boy or girl. A camp where good fellowship and self-reliance naturally develop. A camp where swimming, riding, boating, athletic contests, dramatics, music, and handicraft each have their part in making a day. A camp where competent counselors supervise all activities.

Such camps you will find advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. You can be sure that they are reliable because careful investigation has been made before accepting their advertising. An inquiry directed to one of these camps will bring you full information regarding its rates and activities.

Camp and School advertising appears in the Monitor on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City

LESSON 19

The cynosure of all eyes today is the keeper of our funds—in primitive days a mere custodian today, a privileged trustee. Dunning postal cards—cards important in the payment of debts—were called "undeliverable mail" by the U. S. postoffice. Why sue and sue for clemency unless amenable to discipline? If "nostrums" were only nostrums, the National Vigilance Committee would still pursue the man who exaggerates values. Advertising in its primary sense is an invitation. Merchandising casualties result where "guests" are not received with courtesy. A spurious note and a fictitious name are alike in that they bring chagrin both to maker and bearer.

NOTE TO STUDENT DERIVATIVE WORDS PRONOUNCE

"sincere" debtor valuation cynosure
"suit" etc. debt sensibly amenable
in next disciplinarian receivable discipline
lesson exasperation exasperated casualties

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

Language and Town Schools in Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA is correcting an old nationalistic injustice by offering the same educational opportunities to the Czechoslovak German as to the Czech. Even in the mixed districts the number of the Czech or of the German schools is in a direct proportion to the number of children of the respective nationalities. The new Republic believes that the Czechization of the German children would be just as disastrous and unjust to the welfare of the Republic as was the forcible Germanization of Slavs, the former Austria-Hungary. Of course the study of the Czech language is now just as much stressed as the study of the German tongue was formerly. This does not mean de-Germanization of the Czechoslovak Germans, for even now in the Czechoslovak public and middle schools German is stressed as one of the most practical and necessary languages to the Czechs, whose country borders predominantly with the German-speaking territories. The Czechoslovak educationists believe that only by allowing the nationalistic minorities to develop according to their natural cultural background, and also by enabling these various national groups fully to understand the language and purposes of the majority of the Republic, the proper co-operation can be secured among all the citizens of Czechoslovakia.

It is difficult to say whether this policy is strictly Czech altruism, for it may simply be the result of the long experience of the Czechoslovaks with the Austrian Germans or Hungarians. The Czech knew the Magyar language, and thus it was not quite so easy completely to subdue either of these two nations. The linguistic knowledge of the Czechoslovak Nation proved to be of a highly protective value to the Nation as a whole.

On the average there is one public

school class, or grade, to every 40 children. But in order to understand the school building or class situation it must be borne in mind that the Czechoslovak country life is altogether different from the American country life. In America there are scattered farms, whereas in Czechoslovakia the peasants group together in the villages and small towns, each of which has not only the farming population, but also the small merchant and artisan people. In Czechoslovakia, agriculture and the other industries are well mingled together, so that not only industrial, but also social and educational conditions of Czechoslovakia differ from those in America. Perhaps the difference in the transportation system of these two countries is at the bottom of this difference. This accounts for the fact that in Czechoslovakia the public schools are in the villages. These schools have, on the average, from three to five classes. Where there is a five-class school the pupils spend one year in the first, second and third grades (class), two in the fourth grade, and three in the fifth grade.

for eight-year school attendance is compulsory in the whole Republic. A comparatively large number of the country population finishes its schooling in the so-called town-school. Almost every town of 1500-2000 has at least one of these schools. All these schools are co-educational, except in the larger towns of 10,000 or more. These town schools are superior to the mere public schools by their wider scope of subjects and by giving their pupils a better preparation for the industrial specialization.

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87 Rue de Mantou, St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, France. Receive a small number of Protestant girls from 17 to 20, who desire to perfect their knowledge of French & other modern languages, etc.; charming situation near forest; good references given and required.

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Excellent position. Good garden. Special arrangements for individual care and tuition. Entrance charge 10/- desired.
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Girls prepared if desired for University examinations. Scholarships available for outdoor games & practical work of many kinds. Day Boys taken up to the age of 10. There is a large staff of University Specialists & trained teachers, both women and men. Students can be prepared for the latest profession.
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Dickens' Change of Method

IN THE later novels of Dickens there are to be traced certain phases of characterization and plotting which differentiate themselves interestingly from those which we are accustomed to regard as typical of the man. It is not that he changes his manner; it is rather that an element of experimentation enters into his work. For many years he has been delighted to his readers; no writer ever considered his public with more honest intention, and if at a certain period of his literary career he moves away from the familiar métier it is because he thinks he can better serve them in a different field.

The assimilation of exact dates in dealing with so elusive a matter as literary genius is fascinating but may be misleading. It may even become the basis of false estimate. Yet without at all wishing to be dogmatic, one may mention the year 1850 as indicating approximately, in Dickens's case, a movement toward something new and untried. This was the year of "David Copperfield." As the book drew to its close, his author wrote a pathetic line to his friend Forster: "I am within three pages of the shore, and am strangely divided, as usual in such cases, between sorrow and joy. Oh, my dear Forster, if I were to say half of what 'Copperfield' makes me feel tonight, how strangely, even to you, I should be turned inside out! I seem to be sending some part of myself into the 'Shadow World'." This novel was always regarded by its author as his "favorite child." Is it too fanciful to say that here he lays aside something of the old method, together with the thronging memories of the old days?

One feels, at any rate, that only once thereafter does he deliberately attempt to recapture the old style. This is in the case of "Our Mutual Friend." The result is not altogether happy. The novel starts excellently well; Boffin and Wegg, Roger Riderhood and his daughter, are for the first few chapters as good as they can be; the literary stances of Mr. and Mrs. Boffin and Wegg, and their experiences with the "Decline and Fall of the Rooshian Empire" are infallible. The characters appear, too, with that splendid prodigality which was characteristic of Dickens; we move in a crowded world. But Boffin becomes incredible and Wegg merely melodramatic; the story involves itself in improbabilities. The fine forward rush of the old style, so evident in "Pickwick" and "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Nicholas Nickleby," seems in a manner checked; the new style impinges upon the old to the detriment of both. "The novel appeared in 1855; it was perhaps the effort to make the old dominate over the new which produced the peculiar sense of 'miff' in which it stands alone among its author's writings."

In "Bleak House" the writer becomes interested in the working out of a plot rather than the telling of a story. When he here attacks the Court of Chancery, he places it so to speak in the center of the stage

and groups his characters around it. This is different from the almost episodic handling of the Debitors' Prison or Dotheboys Hall. It represents, as someone has said, an increase in social experience; and the same remark applies to that grim tale, "Hard Times." Whether the direct frontal attack is more effective than the indirect method of the earlier novels forms an excellent subject for critical debate.

The most individual of all Dickens's novels, and the farthest removed from the old manner in style and plotting, was undoubtedly "A Tale of Two Cities," published in 1859. There is much evidence of Carlyle here (he sent Dickens "a truckload of books"), but there is much more of Dickens himself. Here we have two heroes. Darnay belongs to the familiar type; he is more or less a figurehead, despite the grim atmosphere which times surround him. The actual hero is Sidney Carton, and Dickens has secured our interest in the man himself no less than in the tragic circumstances through which he moves. The book was its author's second venture into the field of the historical novel, the first being "Barnaby Rudge." There, however, our interest is held by the vitality and humor of the story, its vivid hold upon character and incident, rather more than by the element of historical veracity. But in the "Tale" we have something particularly effective, not only in its imaginative appeal as a picture of bygone days, but also in the skill with which fiction is interwoven with history. There is no novel, as one critic very properly says, where the domestic life of a few private persons is so effectively blended with the outbreak of a terrible public event that the one seems part of the other. This is masterly work; and it is masterly in a way that is different from anything previously attempted by Dickens.

The turning point is also marked by a change in characterization. In "Great Expectations," published in 1861, the hero represents a new departure. Pip is monumentally selfish; he might stand as a study of the egotism of youth. He is in no sense a pleasing young man; he did the author intend him so to be. This treatment is a radical change from the conventions observed heretofore. In each of the earlier novels the hero, from Mr. Pickwick to David Copperfield, is thoroughly likable, even when, as in the case of Nicholas Nickleby or Martin Chuzzlewit, he possesses some disagreeable traits. With "Great Expectations," the conventional hero vanishes from the Dickens world. He had enjoyed, indeed, a long career; he had doubtless at times caused difficulty for his maker. Scott, as we know, felt compunctions on the subject of Malcolm Graeme, who was all that a hero should be.

Right up Ben Levis could he press And not a sob his toll confess; And he swam Loch Katrine with all his clothes on. Yet his maker said rather ruefully: "I dipped him in the lake; but, wet or dry, I could make nothing of him." Nevertheless, throughout his novels the author of "Great Expectations" has demanded perfect hero and devoted the full power of his genius to the development of various other types where conventional perfection was not required by the rules of the game. "We accept," Ivanhoe, Quentin Durward, and Frank Osbaldistone, with a mild and friendly interest; it is a very different thing when we come to the Templar, or Le Balafre, or Rashleigh Osbaldistone.

Dickens, however, broke away from the convention. Was it that he felt something amiss with the type of character that for so long had held the attention of his readers? Was there pressure imposed by the work of his contemporaries—Thackeray's Arthur Pendennis, to mention no others? He was always keenly sensitive to public feeling, and if he thought he saw a change in that delicate barometer, his active and vigorous intellect would quickly respond and exert itself to make fresh experiment.

When we turn to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," we are at once conscious of two things: the writer is working in an entirely new direction, and he is handling his material with a sense of controlled power which moves with perfect ease in the unfamiliar environment. At the stage of progress where Dickens laid down his pen on that summer afternoon in 1870, we are more deeply involved intellectually, than in any similar stage in any of the other novels. The workmanship is very far removed from the easy and joyous manner of his youth, when he seemed, as James T. Fields noted, "like the Emperor of the Romans of Mirth." He is concerned with intricate plot-construction, with character development carefully wrought out. Take, for example, Canon Crisparkle, the outdoor parson, with his books and his music and his lovely little mother, his delight in swimming and long walks and his predilection for the boxing gloves. Lieutenant Tartar, too, stands out with singular freshness. At the time of the story Dickens had a son in the navy, and it is altogether probable that the lieutenant was drawn from one of the boy's brother officers. However that may be, Tartar is a delightful fellow, drawn as are the other personages of the novel, with a surety of insight and a nicety of touch.

What Dickens would have done with these fresh powers, developing so late, yet so full of promise, can only be conjectured. As with Shakespeare, the new flowering came at the end of his career. There is no diminution of the old power and fascination; it is shaping itself out of new materials in new ways. Characteristic as well as beautiful are these words in "Edwin Drood," almost the last Charles Dickens wrote: "a brilliant fellow, drawn as are the old days. Its antiquities and ruins are

surpassingly beautiful, with the lusty ivy gleaming in the sun, and the rich trees waving in the balmy air. Changes of glorious light from moving boughs, songs of birds, scents from gardens, woods, and fields—or, rather from the one great garden of the whole cultivated island in its yielding time—penetrate into the Cathedral, subdue its earthly ardor, and preach the Resurrection and the Life. . . . and flecks of brightness dart into the sterner marble corners of the building, fluttering there like wings." A. B. de M.

Round About Bergen

APPROACHED from the sea, Bergen (pasture between mountains), one of the oldest and most picturesque towns of Norway, presents a charming picture. As one steams slowly through the shipping and forest of masts, the sharp-pointed red-roofed warehouses appear dimly through the mist. More or more frequently a pouring rain usually greets one on landing, for the high mountains, while they offer protection from the extreme violence of the storms, attract and imprison the clouds for almost a daily rainfall. This condition makes for added charm in the picture for, to protect against this skyey influence, the houses, usually white, are covered with coats of oil and varnish which give the place a sordid glory look.

The city is built on a promontory in a semicircle around the bay and, except where the mountains rise to the northeast, is surrounded by water. Once it was the chief town of Norway and for a time the royal residence. But Christiania ousted it, although Bergen still remains a more important seaport than the capital.

The mountains that rise in the background are really only four in number but the citizens, intrigued by the analogy of Rome, multiply the number to seven and the mystic number of seven hills is displayed on the armorial bearings of the city.

We think of all these northern countries as necessarily bleak and unproductive. But, in the region of Bergen, the climate is mild and vegetation unusually rich. Flowers are abundant and fruit in ordinary seasons ripen and so does grain. That this is so, let one of their poets testify.

"There shining bright on each hill-top stood
Of silver birch a venerable wood;
And golden wheat and waving rye
Did grow
Tall as its reapers on the slopes below.
And lying lower, crystal floods
Hold out their mirrors to the over-arching woods."

For the beginnings of the story of Norway, one must go back to the authoritatively recorded history, which dates from the ninth century only, into the fascinating legendary Sagas. Out of that period emerge certain characters that link themselves forever with the story of this interesting and too little known land. One of the most persistent of these names is Haakon, which recurs frequently in the annals, and is perpetuated today in the name of the picturesque old Haakon Hall, which is one of the sights of Bergen. There is Haakon the Good, who tried in vain to unite contending factions of the early days. He comes to us out of the dim sagas of the tenth century. He was followed by others—Haakon the Mighty, Haakon the Old, Haakon Shoulderbroad, and others less important. All of these set their mark on the character of Norway, giving to the sons of that rock-ribbed land a rugged loyalty which is expressed in their national song.

"Now, Norway, we thy mountains boast
Snows, rocks, and countless wonders!
Lo! Doves' echo hails the toast,
And thrice 'till plaudits thund'ring.
Yes, three times 'till, the hills around
Shall 'Heath to Norway's sons respond.'"

Boyhood's Privilege

It has been said, and truly, that no one who has not had the good fortune to be attracted to the Pacific Queen in boyhood can ever quite whole-heartedly and to the full enjoy life. The maturer student, appreciate as he may its innumerable beauties, cannot fail to be critically conscious also of its arbitrary forms of rime and language, and sated by its melodious redundancy; he will perceive its faults now of scholastic pedantry and now of flagging inspiration, its complexity and discontinuousness of the allegory, and the absence of real and breathing humanity amidst all that luxuriance of symbolic and decorative invention, and prettiness of romantic incident and detail. It is otherwise with the greedy and indiscriminate imaginative appetite of boyhood. I speak as one of the fortunate who know by experience that for a boy there is no poetical revelation like the Pacific Queen. No pleasure equal to the pleasure of being rapt for the first time along that ever-buoyant stream of verse, by those rivers and forests of enchantment, glades and wildernesses alive with glancing figures of knight and lady, oppressor and champion, mage and Saracen,—with masque and combat, pursuit and rescue, the chivalrous shapes and glances of the wood-world, and beauty triumphant or in distress.—Sir Sidney Colvin.

The Two Great Lights

The estate of heavenly and earthly things is plainly represented to us by the two lights of heaven, which are appointed to rule the night and the day. Earthly things are rightly resembled by the Moon, which, being nearest to the region of mortality, is ever in changes, and never looks upon us twice with the same face; and, when it is at the full, it is blemished with some dark spots, not capable of any illumination. Heavenly things are figured by the Sun, whose great and glorious light is both natural to itself and ever constant.—Jeremy Taylor.

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A wind ran down from the hills that stand alone,
Bending the birches, tramping in its flight
The songs of thrushes blown to the falling light.
And rode the darkness, calling to its own,
And sped
Over the wood and over the lake, and
Over my head.

I could not see it running, but I knew
How it caught at the hands of the pines, and gave
Wings to the awakened blue, each wing a wave,
Crying "O come!" as the first spring swallows do
To tease
Lakes that lie still, pines loath to stir, and
People like these.

O! do not wonder much if some day I
Answer the call of a swifter than storm, and take
My way, when the hill-winds cry "O come! Forsake
The shores, the soil that habit holds you by,
And be
All that you should, and all that you might, yes,
All you would be!"

T. Morris Longstreth.



Haakon Hall, Bergen

In Praise of the Hedge

"And like a cheerful traveller take
The road, singing beside the
hedge!"
—Christina Rossetti.

Surely it is a morose and heavy-hearted traveler that does not find himself, in some sort of fashion, "singing, beside" an English hedge. What lightly forgotten "miles are covered in a Surrey or a Devonshire lane with a hedge on either hand, that, like a loving comrade, goes with us all the way, never dull and never exacting, always resourceful and generous, forever giving its unostentatious but lavish wealth of grace and loveliness.

From the Kenelm March days, "When the north wind stirs the blackthorn to burdock and to blow," till winter gems with frost "the trailing clouds of glory," flung by the wild clematis over the naked branches, the hedge is a calendar of beauty.

With what delight a country child halts the tiny, bright-green tufts of "bread and cheese" that fringe the breaking hawthorn twigs, and hunts along the bank below for the scented violets! And it is doubtful if any excitement is so pure and perfect as when the first yellow primrose is spied, peeping from the grass and ivy in the hedgerow. I am persuaded it would have meant much more to Peter Bell if he had but seen it first in such a sweet and mossy place. A river's brim is not such an ideal spot to find primroses.

A hedge is a year-long adventure. All the largest and pinkest wild roses grow there in June, all the biggest, ripest blackberries, hips and haws, in September. Throughout the summer, the sturdy hedge offers support and protection to every graceful climber that finds its way upward; honeysuckle, with its sweet breath blown from delicate fairy-horns; bryony spreading its carpet of heart-shaped leaves and starry flowers in early summer, later on to hang rubies in wreaths and clusters from many a leafless branch; and the great, white convolvulus, that lifts innumerable fragile goblets to the sky. But after all, what hedge beauty can vie in loveliness with the glory of the spindle-tree, which, though as Tennyson has said, "In our Winter Woodlands looks a flower," yet seems best to love a great struggling hedgerow, and displays its almost incredibly lovely sprays of old-ruby and flame-colored berries and slender leaves against a soft blue autumn sky. To come unexpectedly upon a full-fruited spindle-tree is to discredit itself in an everyday world and to jump straight into paradise.

Just within the shelter of the hedge banks numberless favorites of childhood flower in turn throughout the year: the lesser celandine with its burnished gold, proud "lords and ladies" holding themselves aloof in their pale green palaces, homely "milkmaids," starchy white stitchwort, "ladies' slippers," patches of blue speedwell, crimson campion and countless other beauties, not to speak of ferns, which push up and unfurl

their lacy fronds to set off the brighter glories of their gay companions. The hedge, too, is the home of many little folk from year's end to year's end. We may look down into its leafy thickness and see the sea-blue eggs of the hedge-sparrow, or catch the sharp but appealing glance of a tiny, brown wren or, if we are very lucky, notice a little fairy, tawny bat on the end of a twig, and because it is a dormouse our presence does not disturb its slumbers. Sometimes a brown cloud on the road becomes movable as we near it, sets up a little white flag in the rear and bolts off down a hole in the bank. The blackbird flits along the hedge always keeping well in advance of us; from a treetop twig a thrush pours forth his full-throated ecstasy, and now and again the yellow-hammer, so often heard, so seldom seen, plaintively lifts his perpetual grievance: "a little-bit-of-bread-and-no-cheese."

Christina Rossetti certainly loved a hedge, and Browning in song as spontaneous as that of the thrush, spent an hour of rapturous longing for the April of England, with its sweet and homely sights and sounds of the hedge:

"Hark, where my blossomed pear
tree in the hedge
Leans to the field, and scatters on
Blossoms and dewdrops at the beat
of my edge—
That's the wise thrush; he sings
each song twice over;
Lest you should think he never
could repeat
The first, fine, careless rapture."

Tiberias Today

And now we descend, still among flowers, among these unknown blue flowers whose claw-like corollas exude a balmy-like caress. But there are many basalt rocks, like pachyderms deep-sunken in the herbage. And along the road, too, the acanthus-leaved thistles are replaced by the black, porous stones of spongy lava. For we were going down into volcanic hollows into mysterious depths, where two hundred and fifty feet below the level of the Mediterranean lies the Sea of Kinnereth, that is to say, the Lake of Gennesareth.

At last, the Lake of the Gospels, widening at each step. Surrounded by gentle hills which he reflected in the celestial azure of the waves. One more turn, one more descent, and behold, at a great depth beneath us, Tiberias, the City of Tiberias, built by Herod Antipas; all white beneath its bending palms, encircled by a rusty bracelet by somber ruined walls whose dismantled bastions and crumbling towers might be the barbaric gems.

And this town, and these palms,

and this lake in the abyss, all is of such unexpected beauty, of so mournful a charm, that we sent the automobile on and sat down by the roadside to gaze.

Then, slowly, our eyes on the vision, we went down by a steep track, sweet with wild thyme. Tiberias has grown very much in the last few years; it is no longer the "mass of ruins" of the guide-books. On the contrary, it looks out clean, well repaired and attractive from among its black, tumble-down walls.

On the opposite hill, the one that rises from our path, there is yet another white, pointed town. But its houses are houses of canvas, which rustle in the morning breeze, near-by great black machines. Well do we know these tents of Jacob, these wandering homes of the Chaitzim. "They are planning out the new Tiberias. The Jews want to leave the narrow, low-lying city to come up here to breathe. It will be a magnificent city, more beautiful than that of Herod Antipas! Look at this street, at these pavements! The avenues will be eighty feet broad, and, naturally, will have tree-sheltered walks on each side. The whole hill belongs to the Jewish National Fund; the ground is let out in plots; soon building operations will begin. Look, there is the sand for the mortar, just coming in!"

And my Zionist points out dozens of carts in the full of sand, and led by powerful fellows, their carters' whips on their shoulders. "The sand is from the lake!" "Yes, but not from this neighbourhood. Tiberias has no sand. It has to be brought several miles, from Magdala."

"Magdala! The Magdala of Mary Magdalen!" The lake plays a great part in the life of Tiberias, and serves many purposes. The whole town goes down to it by little oval doors in the somber ramparts, to wash its linen and its fish, to dispose of its rubbish, and to bathe; or to draw water in those horrible petrol cans (I saw not a single picher) that the women, who are very prettily dressed all the same in yellow and red draperies, bear on their heads with a supple grace that deserves an amphora.

The remains of the ancient town, although it was built with unusual splendour by the son of Herod the Great, and still further embellished, to flatter Titus, by Agrippa. Of Herod's palace—the Herod of St. Paul's—nothing remains but a basalt mass; but nearby are a few carved stones and a great stairway—of blocks joined up by iron bars—which must have led to the gallery whence Titus sprang to rejoin the Jewish princess—Myriam Harry, in "A Springtime in Palestine."

Umbrellas in Fiction

Why should the possession of an umbrella, the prerogative of royalty among some Eastern nations, be regarded as ludicrous by so many novelists and playwrights? Even Robinson Crusoe, who can hardly be denied to have lived the simple life, felt the need of one, and this is his description of the first umbrella in English fiction:

"After this I spent a great deal of Time and Pains to make me an Umbrella; I was indeed in great want of one, and had a great mind to make one. . . . I took a world of Pains at it, and was a great while before I could make anything like a hold; nay, after I thought I had hit the way, I spoiled it 2 or 3 before I made one to my mind; but at last I made one that answered indifferently well: The main difficulty I found was to make it to let down. I could make it to spread, but if it did not let down too, and draw in, it was not portable for me any way but just over my head, which would not do. However, at last, as I said, I made one to answer and cover me. I called it a 'Penthouse,' for that it cast off the rains like a Penthouse. In spite of the lead given by Robinson Crusoe, and so well supported by Jonas Hanway—'he was, you will remember, the first man to give the courage to carry one in London—'an absurd prejudice against umbrellas persisted for a couple of hundred years. In Mrs. Gaskell's 'Cranford,' published in 1853, there is evidence of this:

"I can testify to a magnificent family red-silk umbrella, under which a gentle little spinster . . . used to patter to church on rainy days. Have you any red-silk umbrellas in London? We had a tradition of the first that had ever been seen in Cranford; and the little boys mobbed it, and called it 'a stick in petticoats.' It might have been the very red-silk one I have described, held by a strong father over a troop of little ones. . . .

"Clara Middleton, in Meredith's 'Egoist,' carried a 'gray-silk parasol, traced at the borders with green crepe'—a parasol is at least cousin to an umbrella,—on the morning that she hurt Sir Willoughby by Patience's feelings by 'walking on the high road without companion or attendant.'"

Dickens's umbrellas are often fully described, and they are usually appropriate to their owners. In "Pickwick" alone we have a choice of several. Mr. Shiggins possesses a "faded green umbrella with plenty of whalebone sticking through the bottom, as if to counterbalance the want of a handle at the top." Mrs. Bardell's was an "extra-sized umbrella," and "evidently given down to its owner on all ceremonial occasions, for it was handed in solemnly by Mr. Dodson when Mrs. Bardell took her seat in court to make her claim for breach of promise against Mr. Pickwick. Mr. Dodson's partner, Mr. Fogz, habitually carried an umbrella, though we are not told what it was like. . . .

But the umbrella in fiction belonged to, or was at least associated with, Mrs. Gamp. It was a 'species of gig umbrella, in color like a faded leaf, except where a circular patch of lively blue had been dexterously let in at the top, and it caused its owner some trouble. When she traveled by coach it was in the habit of thrusting out 'its battered brass nozzle from improper crevices and chinks,' and Mrs. Gamp 'so often

Life's Meridian

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE people of the last decade are certainly to be congratulated upon the very determined strides they have made toward eliminating the unpleasant phase of human belief called old age. The grandmothers of the present day have set a standard of youthfulness and activity which has been commented on again and again in the daily press, and in much of the current literature, as a new factor of modern life which has come to stay. Articles also frequently appear showing that the whole outlook of civilization on the subject of age has undergone a radical change for the better, for which the writers do not find any very obvious cause. Statistics are brought forward showing that longevity is undoubtedly increasing, and that three score years and ten may easily nowadays be the time when one reaches the most important stage of one's life-work.

All this trend toward breaking down the cruel belief that senility and weakness need occur at any particular part of one's earthly experience, is very encouraging to the Christian Scientist; and these progressive tendencies are just what he, as a student of Mrs. Eddy's writings, should be looking for, since she has very clearly predicted that this result will logically and inevitably follow as the world assimilates the teachings of Christian Science.

On almost every page of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy reiterates the absolute standpoint upon which she bases her teaching—namely, that God is Life, that God is All,—all-Mind, all-power, all-presence, existing eternally,—and that man is God's idea. His son, incapable of decay or death, as God is incapable of decay or death. There are also my passages in her writings where Mrs. Eddy assails the destructive human thinking which would rob man so mercilessly of his vigor, usefulness, and beauty, resting her teaching absolutely upon the basis that the life of Christ, "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever," is the one to be shared equally by each of God's children.

Now it is self-evident that life, to be eternal, must always be at its meridian; whereas the measurement

of life by solar years allows of the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, which go through all the phases of nascent, meridian, and declension. These phases or symptoms of the so-called mortal or carnal mind are merely suppositional phenomena devoid of divine Principle. That God "spoke, and it was done," was not about the unreal material creation; for, indeed, these phantasmal beliefs are never complete. So-called material birth, growth, maturity, and decay are like so much thistledown blown by the winds of chance; for the material sense of things can never lay hold on the Rock, used all through the Bible as a metaphorical expression for immutable Spirit, God.

It has been related by those who knew Mrs. Eddy that she presented, even at an advanced age, a wonderful appearance of youthful vigor, alertness, and beauty. Her form was upright, her voice clear, her step elastic; and there is no doubt that her vision of the Science of being included as a present possibility greatly enhanced powers at every stage of human existence. At one place in Science and Health she tells us never to record ages; and this is a wise and kindly command, which the world would do well to heed, if men and women are to remain beautiful and strong. The thought of a birthday may become a haunting and recurring reminder of ill, and may mark needless restrictions and limitations to usefulness and capacity. It would seem, however, that these limitations are being removed to some extent, from both adult and youth. Even the young people are being freed from some customary beliefs of their elders in a really remarkable way of late years.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 177), we find the following words, which Mrs. Eddy once wrote about herself: "It wisdom lengthens my sum of years to fourscore. . . . I shall then be even younger and nearer the eternal meridian than now, for the true knowledge and proof of life is in putting off the limitations and putting on the possibilities and permanence of Life." This is just what the world is beginning to do; and we can welcome with gladness these signs of youthfulness as some of the first fruits of the coming of Christ, Truth.

many friends to greet. At last they saw the market place, the women lower their backs; the mules halt at the accustomed stand; produce is deftly arranged, customers gather, and bright coins are exchanged for the fragrant wares of the season. And now the vessel from Spain, all silver and white, has dropped her anchor in the blue waters of the bay, and as I again become aware of her presence and of the dancing whitecaps of the harbor, I smile to think of the journey upon which the beauty of the morning has taken me.

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With Key to the Scriptures

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STOCKS SELL AT A LOWER PRICE RANGE

Industrials Are Subjected to Bear Pressure—Strong Spots

Stock prices displayed a weak tone at the opening of today's New York market, selling orders being distributed throughout the list in large volume. Copper broke 2½ points to 12, the lowest price in about 15 years, with the initial transaction a block of 4000 shares. Matheson Alkali and Cuba Cane Sugar, which had opened a point lower, U. S. Rubber improved fractionally on publication of a favorable earnings 1924 report. Heavy selling for both accounts continued throughout the early trading. U. S. Steel, Iron Pipe, Commercial Solvents, and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies broke 3 to nearly 5 points. Losses of 2 points or more were recorded by Atlantic Coast Line, Federal Light & Traction, Crucible Steel and Famous Players, while Baldwin Independent strength was yielded 1½ points to a new peak, Laclede Gas soaring 3 points to a new peak at 160, and American Safety Razor climbing 1½ to a new top at 54½.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling holding steady around \$4.76½, and French franc breaking nearly 5 points to 5.14½ cents. Temporary withdrawal of buying support resulted in some rather sharp breaks in the early trading. Wilson & Co. preferred dropped 8½ points, United States Cast Iron Pipe extended its loss to 6½ points, American Car & Foundry to 5½ and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies to 5½ each, while nearly 1000 shares of each of the above last week's closing prices below last week's closing prices. Posting of the 5½ percent rate for call money, despite a large deficit in reserve shown in the weekly clearing house statement last Saturday, was many issues moved up 1 to 3 points from their earlier closing levels. Pool operations, which have been largely suspended during the early reaction, were resumed with vigor. To new peak prices, while the reaction was staged in a number of developed around midday and reaction pressure concentrated against American Car, Baldwin and other pivotal industrials.

Calling off loans by the banks to replenish the large deficit in surplus reserves shown in Saturday's bank statement pushed up the rate to 5 percent, which automatically led to heavy selling of stocks for both accounts. Wilson & Co. preferred extended its loss to 13 points, while the preferred Safety Razor was in notable exception rising 3 points, and Buffalo Copper was strong on resumption of dividend payments.

Bonds Reactionary
Reactionary tendencies predominated in today's early bond trading with liquidation of railroad, public utility and various industrial issues forcing recession of ½ to 1½ points throughout the list. Wilson & Co.'s 7½s, after their sharp rise last week, broke 2½ points on unconfirmed reports that the tentative reorganization of the company for a scaling down of the company's obligations, which included losses of a point or so, included a New York Central convertible 5s, New York Central 6s, Seaboard Adjustment 6s and St. Paul 4s of 1925.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call money... 5.00
Overnight... 4.75
10 day... 4.75
1 month... 4.75
3 month... 4.75
6 month... 4.75
1 year... 4.75
Bar silver in New York... 68 1/2
Bar silver in London... 68 1/2
Mexican dollars... 52 1/2

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges... \$4,000,000
Year to date... \$4,000,000
Year to date... \$4,000,000
Year to date... \$4,000,000
Year to date... \$4,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime eligible banks... 3.25%
Under 30 days... 3.25%
Under 60 days... 3.25%
Under 90 days... 3.25%
Under 120 days... 3.25%
Under 150 days... 3.25%
Under 180 days... 3.25%
Under 210 days... 3.25%
Under 240 days... 3.25%
Under 270 days... 3.25%
Under 300 days... 3.25%
Under 330 days... 3.25%
Under 360 days... 3.25%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States...
New York... 3.25%
Philadelphia... 3.25%
Cleveland... 3.25%
Richmond... 3.25%
Atlanta... 3.25%
St. Louis... 3.25%
San Francisco... 3.25%
Chicago... 3.25%
Boston... 3.25%
Dallas... 3.25%
Denver... 3.25%
Houston... 3.25%
Indianapolis... 3.25%
Jacksonville... 3.25%
Kansas City... 3.25%
Los Angeles... 3.25%
Miami... 3.25%
Milwaukee... 3.25%
Minneapolis... 3.25%
New Orleans... 3.25%
Omaha... 3.25%
Portland... 3.25%
San Antonio... 3.25%
Seattle... 3.25%
St. Paul... 3.25%
Tulsa... 3.25%
Wash. D.C... 3.25%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign currencies...
Sterling... 4.76 1/2
French franc... 5.14 1/2
German mark... 1.72 1/2
Swiss franc... 1.48 1/2
Dutch guilder... 2.36 1/2
Danish krone... 1.36 1/2
Norwegian krone... 1.36 1/2
Austrian schilling... 35.40
Hungarian forint... 240.00
Polish zloty... 3.50
Czech koruna... 2.00
Slovak koruna... 2.00
Slovenian tolar... 2.00
Croatian kuna... 2.00
Serbian dinar... 2.00
Yugoslav dinar... 2.00
Rumanian leu... 2.00
Bulgarian lev... 2.00
Greek drachma... 2.00
Turkish lira... 2.00
Persian ryal... 2.00
Afghan afghan... 2.00
Indian rupee... 2.00
Chinese yen... 2.00
Japanese yen... 2.00
Korean won... 2.00
Manchurian yen... 2.00
Hankow dollar... 2.00
Hong Kong dollar... 2.00
Singapore dollar... 2.00
Batavia dollar... 2.00
Sourabaya dollar... 2.00
Semarang dollar... 2.00
Medan dollar... 2.00
Bengkulu dollar... 2.00
Padang dollar... 2.00
Batavia dollar... 2.00
Sourabaya dollar... 2.00
Semarang dollar... 2.00
Medan dollar... 2.00
Bengkulu dollar... 2.00
Padang dollar... 2.00

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Adams Ex.	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
100 Am. Ry. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. Tel. & T.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
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100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
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100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
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100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 9	Mar. 8
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Am. W. I. & P.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	1

**OREGON TIES UP
NORTHERN SERIES**

Aggies in Second Game

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 9 (Special).—The Oregon Agricultural College lost two of its first-string players in a football game before the season.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 9.—West Bromwich Albion's hopes of emulating the great record of Arsenal in the English National End by winning both the league and cup competitions in one season, were dashed today when they were defeated 2 goals to 0 by Sheffield United.

Liverpool, which has remote prospects of finishing at the head of the first division, today won 2 goals to 0 by defeating Manchester City.

went out of the gate. Oregon put on a terrific burst, and tied the score in the fourth. In the fifth, he kept converting a two-shot foul, which H. F. Hildings '25, Agia's star forward, tried with one of his brilliant shots. Oregon made a stunning lead at the basket. With only 50 seconds to go, Okerberg of Oregon hit the hoop, and made the winning score. The summary:

OREGON	OREGON AGENTS
Hobson, H. _____	Ag. Stoddard _____
Agia, H. _____	Ag. Hildings _____
Okerberg, C. _____	Ag. Brown _____
Westerga, G. _____	Ag. Baker _____
Johnson, J. _____	Ag. Hildings _____

Score.—University of Oregon, 22; Oregon Agricultural College, 21. Goals from the field—Oregon, 1; Okerberg for Oregon; Hildings 4, Stoddard 5 for Oregon; Okerberg 1, Hildings 1 for Gowna 4; Hobson 2, Okerberg 2, Westerga 1 for Oregon.

Leicester put up a gallant fight and made no in-judicious would-be heroics. He was a fine player, but he had been scored, the whistle blew for time.

**George Teichert Is
Leading All-Events**

RUFFALO, N. Y., March 9 (Special).—Erik, Orlole and newspaper teams failed to make much impression on the

at one all.
As at Sheffield a record crowd for the home side's ground assembled at Blackburn to witness a stirring encounter. Two great Lancashire rivals, Blackburn Rovers and Blackpool, the latter a second-division side—were in opposition and the former won through the only goal registered. The solitary scoring shot came from the boot of Sydney Puddefoot, recently transferred to the club from Scotland and who had been playing for the Glasgow Rangers in England's team to oppose Scotland.

at Glasgow April 4.

The north-round cup ties were also the order of the day in Glasgow. The Glasgow Rangers, league leaders, triumphed 2 to 1 at Kilmarnock; Celtic won the second round tie at Dundee, while Dundee defeated Broxburn 1 to 0 and the Hamilton Academicals beat Aberdeen 2 to 0.

The Football Association League programs in both England and Scotland were considerably curtailed Saturday by the fourth round cup ties and no changes were reflected in the standings. Huddersfield Town, first division champion, is still at the top of the list with a 1.0 goal average, having played one game more, and Newcastle United, with 24 points, followed. Albion's 30 is a point behind the top two.

Wanderers 40, Bury 33 and Liverpool 37 follow in the order named.

Of the other divisions, Wingham Forest and Preston North End are fighting hard to avoid relegation. Derby County, well away by itself at the top of the third division, struggling, seems almost assured now of promotion to the premier section.

It has 46 points to Manchester City's 44 and Leeds United's 42.

The last named has, however, two

second match the Philadelphia Field Club bowed to the New York Giants.

Senior League mch. More than 100 persons saw the games. The summary of both games:

PURVIS VS. INDIANA FLOORING

McMurry, c.; O'Neil, r.; Purvis, l.b.; Gallagher, c.; McQuade, chb.; Tudem, rhb.; Todd, r.; Suter, r.; Wadsworth, l.b.; Strain, d.; Purvis, 2; Gallagher, 3; McQuade, 4; Tudem, 5; Todd, 6; Suter, 7; Wadsworth, 8.

INDIANA FLOORING VS. PURVIS

Gallagher, c.; McMurry, r.; Tudem, rhb.; Todd, r.; Suter, r.; Wadsworth, l.b.; Strain, d.; Purvis, 2; Gallagher, 3; McMurry, 4; Tudem, 5; Todd, 6; Suter, 7; Wadsworth, 8.

NEW YORK GIANTS VS. PHILADELPHIA F. C.

Iserhouse, o.; Doolittle, r.; Bremner, i.; McKimley, lib.; Scott, chb.; Burnett, b.; Leuder, g.

PHILADELPHIA F. C. VS. NEW YORK GIANTS

Doolittle, r.; Iserhouse, o.; Bremner, i.; McKimley, lib.; Scott, chb.; Burnett, b.; Leuder, g.

EVELETH LOSERS TO EVELETH ALHAMBRA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING
(Western Division)

	W.	T.	L.	For	Against
Eveleth	10	1	5	129	12
Pittsburgh	7	1	5	123	12
St. Paul	7	0	7	21	17
Cincinnati	6	0	8	15	22
Cleveland	6	0	8	15	22
Duluth	5	0	9	16	16

EVELETH, Minn., March 9 (Special Eveleth) defeated Duluth, Minn., Saturday night, 1 to 1, in the final game of the local series in the western

Time—Two 45m. periods.

[illegible]

ending two groups of three in succession, he lost him 18 points each. In spite of this he won the game, 100 to 71. Harmon caught 24 scratches, including one penalty (three in row) total of 69. Taberski had a high run of 32, and led at 61 to 33 innings. Harmon later made a run the net for the winning goal.

EVELETH	DULUTH
Gairbraith, O'Connell, Iv	
	...r, Dunfield, Brandow
Rodden, Kinghorn, C.....c, Lewis, Olson	
Besardien, Hill, ry	

[illegible]

Harvard University freshmen scored an early victory Saturday afternoon in their basketball game with the Institute of Technology fencers in Hemenway gymnasium. Harvard won six out of nine bouts with the foils and all four epees. No. 5 man on the Harvard team, was the only man to win all three bouts.

BOSTON DEFEATS COATS

T. Conroy, Pelletier, Iw. Debernard, Wilkie Quasnelle, Goheen, C. Stewart, Tilton Garrett, Nalsmith, Iw. McGuire, Trump Breen, M. rd, Jamieson Abel, rd, H. Elliott, Turner Score—St. Paul 4, Cleveland 0. Goals —Abel, Garrett, Goheen, and A. Conroy, Pelletier, Iw. Debernard, Wilkie Quasnelle, Goheen, C. Stewart, Tilton Garrett, Nalsmith, Iw. McGuire, Trump Breen, M. rd, Jamieson Abel, rd, H. Elliott, Turner

ASTAWUCKETT, R. I., March 9—The state professional soccer team defeated J. & P. Coats, 2 to 1, here Saturday in one of the most exciting games in the history of the Coats. The visitors, who were slightly better than the game in the first half, the visitors always looked the

ter team, and won deservedly. today, is announced here.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Somewhat unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, an organization known as the National Exchange Club,

The Multiplicity of Laws

confronted by the enactment of many laws. The basis of this campaign is the reasonable theory that it would benefit all concerned to provide fewer and better laws, and then to compel absolute observance of them, than to attempt by legislation to regulate and control humanity through edicts and statutes of only questionable reasonableness.

Under the prevailing American practice of lawmaking, every elected member of the houses of Congress, as well as of the several state legislatures, seems inclined to the belief that during his term of office he must initiate and sponsor one or more original measures, and that only by so doing can he identify himself to the voters in his district as one who is deeply concerned in their behalf. The process, thus amplified, assumes tremendous and ominous proportions. New sections, new chapters, and new volumes are added to the weighty tomes which contain the "thou shalt" and the "thou shalt not" couched in the cumbersome phraseology which sometimes tends to mislead and confuse those willing but unable to obey.

Among members of bar associations, and among writers and commentators on the law, it has been proposed that the task be undertaken of revising and recodifying, as it were, the vast volume of decisions rendered by appellate courts during the last few centuries, the purpose being to eliminate from them those precedents now overruled or no longer followed by either English or American jurists. A somewhat similar process applied in the matter of disputed ownership in lands or estates is called "quieting the title." By the method it is possible, the right of contesting claimants having been settled, to start from an ascertained point by agreeing that the record as completed shall constitute constructive notice to all future purchasers of the actual status of the subject matter involved.

Occasionally similar effort is made by legislative enactment delegating to a commission the power to revise and rewrite the laws of a state, the revised statutes thereafter being enacted as a whole, the intention being to supplement all previous scattering or conflicting laws. But it is impossible by such a process to repeal any effective enactment. There must remain, until specifically nullified by the lawmaking authority, all acts then in force. The condition has thus been somewhat clarified, but it has not been actually remedied.

There is a wise course to be pursued in an effort such as that which has been undertaken to arouse an enlightened public sentiment in support of a movement which will lead to better conditions along the line emphasized. It is hoped that those thus enlisted will follow such a course. The end sought cannot safely be gained, however, by arousing antagonism to the law, or by any teaching or propaganda that will tend to lessen the respect of the American people for the established order. The trouble is not with the methods and fundamentals, but with the processes resorted to by ambitious legislators, clothed with brief and temporary delegated authority.

It is not a reasonable contention, for instance, that the familiar adage, "Ignorance of the law excuses no man," should be reversed and that offenses should be condoned because the laws are so many that no one can be charged with the knowledge of their existence. Law, in its broader significance, is specific enough, and universal enough, to command obedience without an intimate familiarity with every statutory inhibition. In the consciences of those who seek to obey there is written a universal code, ethical if you will, but none the less compelling, which needs no frequent revision. It is not difficult to obey the law.

But with the convincing realization that this more general code does exist, and that it will continue throughout all time to exist, there becomes more apparent the understanding that much that assumes the form of law lacks the substance of the law. It is against this vain and senseless multiplicity of enactments that a reasonable and successful campaign can be waged.

Perseverance on the part of active social workers throughout the Dominion, supported by members with progressive views in the House of Commons, is gradually mobilizing public opinion in Canada to suppress the business of betting. W. C. Good, M. P., came back again this session with a resolution to apply the criminal code to betting at race meetings as it is applied to gaming houses everywhere else in the Dominion. He asked Parliament to declare that public gambling as it is at present carried on at race meetings is "detrimental to the best interests of Canada and should be abolished."

Canadian Opinion Against Gambling

The majority of members were unwilling to go the whole length of Mr. Good's resolution, but they did support an amendment which is a step in the right direction. By a vote of 108 to 74, the House called upon the Government to introduce legislation this session "to prohibit the advertising, publishing, broadcasting, printing or sale of information concerning any tips, selections, odds, or any similar intelligence with respect to or applicable to horse-racing, whether held within Canada or without, unless where supplied on a race track in Canada during the course of a race meeting legally held."

While it still leaves race-track gambling exempt from the law against betting as a business, the proposed measure should tend to make it more difficult to carry on handbook betting, which is the title given to an illegal form of gambling at present in vogue in some Canadian

cities. The handbook business is to gamble on races at distant places, such as some of the notorious race tracks in the United States. News of the results at race meetings abroad is published in certain newspapers, also other particulars that are required for illegal gambling purposes.

It is probable that the suppression of this information from race tracks would be favored by leading Canadian newspapers: it is printed at present because of the belief that the papers would otherwise be handicapped in competition with some imported sheets from south of the boundary line. One effect of the proposed measure may be to bar out of Canada all papers that print betting news. As public opinion is almost unanimously against handbook betting, presumably the Canadian people would be prepared to deprive themselves of the privilege of reading those American journals which still regard gambling items as part of the essential service of a daily newspaper.

Members from various parts of the Dominion expressed themselves in the recent debate in the House of Commons as hostile to the business of betting. One Quebec member on the Government's side, J. J. Denis, stated that in the year 1924, \$62,000,000 had been wagered in Canada on race tracks. A new Liberal member from New Brunswick, W. B. Snowball, expressed the view of many people when he described gambling as insidious, like the liquor habit. Robert Forke, Progressive leader from Manitoba, while opposing race-track gambling, also condemned wheat gambling. He described both as bad "in principle and in practice."

The increased exploitation of the public by gambling organizations must ultimately tend to stir up Canadian opinion to the point of demanding complete eradication of the business.

In urging that teachers' salaries should be raised to a "living, saving and cultural wage," as a business proposition for the public good, William McAndrew, superintendent of Chicago schools, while really not propounding any doctrine, yet, it must be acknowledged, struck a somewhat novel keynote. It has for so long been considered almost axiomatic that the unselfish devotion to duty which characterizes the work of many teachers is something to be taken for granted, and not something which actually merits exceptional compensation, that Mr. McAndrew's point of view may appear almost heretical to some. Yet, at the last analysis, it is extremely difficult to see the justice or reasonableness of expecting from one class of the citizenry a standard of excellence and self-sacrifice which is hardly even thought of in connection with most other lines of occupation.

Mr. McAndrew's recommendations for salary increases for the teachers of Chicago are of especial interest because they come at a time when the teachers are not asking for such themselves, while a considerable deficit exists in the city's educational fund. One readily appreciates, however, that his contention, that for this very reason the present is an especially suitable time for such an upward adjustment of the salaries, is not without a substantial basis. The fact, that is, that there is no "emotional campaign" for higher wages being conducted at present, combined with many indications of prosperity which are noticeable, is more than sufficient reason, in his opinion, to warrant action in the immediate future.

The first conclusion reported by Mr. McAndrew is particularly significant, as marking a higher standard attained in connection with public education. The purpose of a salary schedule, it reads, is to secure service and not to please employees. And yet, it continues, an adequate living for a married man with a family must be the basis of pay necessary to attract the highest class of service. It is hardly necessary to call attention to the fact that in the past something quite different from this ideal has as a general rule held sway in determining the salary feature of the American educational system. One cannot help but feel a certain satisfaction in learning that, according to Mr. McAndrew, the "lack of funds" is not as real as it appears. So frequently is this the case, in similar circumstances, however, that by now it ought to be commonly recognized that such a cry is as often as not more fiction than fact. If there is money enough for other phases of civic necessity, and there generally is, there certainly should be also for the great work of education. If there does not seem to be, it would not be amiss emphatically to ask the reason why. And it is not going beyond the realm of probability to say that, in the majority of cases, an unbiased inquiry would establish a similar finding to that which Mr. McAndrew assures the Chicago Board of Education is true in that city, namely, that the shortage is "only apparent."

Many reasonable and thoughtful people in the United States who have given, as they insist, considerate and perhaps unbiased study to the subject of the enforcement, or lack of enforcement, of the national prohibition law, have had occasion to deplore the indisputable fact that since the enactment of the law, or more specifically since the launching of a concerted effort by powerful agencies to effect a popular nullification thereof, there has been an appreciable increase, in some quarters, in indulgence by young men and young women, and by boys and girls, at social dances and other functions. This tendency is proclaimed by the advocates of modification or nullification as an argument against prohibition. It is not. The fault is not that of the law, but of those who have themselves condoned or encouraged its open violation.

The fault, in the final analysis, is not that of the young people who thus offend. Strictly it is that of parents or guardians who, by their

own careless example or by their failure to maintain reasonable restraint upon those for whose conduct they must reasonably be expected to answer, permit these practices to continue. It is a specious and untenable plea to insist that it is not within the power of parents and guardians to put an end to these abuses of which they are frequently the first to complain.

The methods by which such reasonable and wholesome discipline may be enforced are obvious. First of all, there should not be the temptation of a vicious or careless example. It is to this influence, apparently, that most of the trouble may be traced. Indulgent parents who have sought to make light of the law by permitting liquors to be served to their guests, who have humorously referred to their familiar dealings with criminals serving as confidential bootleggers, and who are willing to concede that prohibition is meant only as a curb upon the depraved appetites of addicts, will sometime be awakened to a realization that they are trifling with an enemy.

The warning is not sounded by alarmists. To apply a famous phrase, it is a condition, and not a theory, that confronts the American home today. Sons and daughters of parents who in their youth would have resented as an insult the proffer of a pocket flask are indulging in dangerous practices under the delusion that they must do as others in their chosen circle are doing. The mother who permits a daughter to continue in this unwomanly yielding to a false social standard must not blame the law. No human code has ever been enacted that cannot be violated. No moral law remains unbroken.

Art is the upspringing testimony of the artist's sense of reality. It is his deep enthusiasm for the real that prompts him to attempt to record facts beyond the ken of the physical senses, and in the quality of his approach toward the varied phenomena comprising human existence lies the keynote of his art. It may be deep, diverting, drab, or gay, as the case may be; it may be ardent, alert, and eager, and yet it may be unimportant as such things are reckoned. The familiar declaration that many are called and but few are chosen holds true in art. And this because in the strictest sense of the word an eager approach is not enough. Without a basic significance all the fine flourishing of implements, intentions, and dicta are but a passing show.

This burning question of subject matter in art receives a pertinent answer in the exhibition of symbolic paintings by Walter Beck now at the Grand Central Galleries in New York City. Here, in almost unparalleled diversity, is set forth a pictorial point of view that is as crammed with rich material as was Jack Horner's famous pie. Most every time this painter puts his brush to paper he gets his pictorial plum. It is idea that this American symbolist stresses very nearly to the exclusion of representation, yet in the fullness of his meaning each idea manages to exist a concrete and vital thing, evocative and refreshingly stimulating. The exhibition stands a vivid challenge to the twentieth century demand for significance in art, a flashing signal of alertness to the modern urge for independent aesthetic thought and action.

Today the fine arts are passing through probably the most sensational stage of transition they have ever entered upon. In line with the dynamic development of modern thought and invention, the field of art is being harrowed and digged for deeper planting. Buried models are being held up as new delights, patchwork innovations are hailed with sudden rapture; so eager is the desire for new art that any little growth of tender shoot is fenced about with all the solemnity of Arbor Day. But all this reworking of the soil is for the coming harvest, that twentieth century flowering of artistic thought which is to bring forth a new manifestation of beauty. It is an encouraging sign along the way that such a man as Walter Beck appeared with his burgeoning art. He has apparently taken time by the forelock and advanced the cause of modern art by several notches. His work may be disconcerting to the conservatives, may not fit in with the plans of the theorists. But whatever else it may be, it is uniquely honest, illuminating, and significant.

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American Ambassadors to Britain

By SIR ALFRED ROBBINS

The heavy-headed jest that "an ambassador is one who lies abroad for the benefit of his country," though it turns upon a misapprehension of one original meaning of a very old English word, yet too faithfully represents the misunderstanding in the minds of many ordinarily worthy folk as to the true mission of these great functionaries. There is an idea in the Old World that diplomacy is a study of such subtle subtlety that none but those trained in it from official babyhood can have the least chance of success.

The New World, however, has taken the view that a man of affairs, having the welfare and interests of his country at heart, makes a better ambassador, because of bringing a fresh and alert intellect to bear on international problems, than one who is covered with the cobwebs of Foreign Office training. America, therefore, has been accustomed to choose as her leading representatives abroad public men who are amateurs in diplomacy.

Great Britain within the last twenty years has flattered America by imitating her example in respect to herself. No one is likely to dispute that the earliest amateur British Ambassador to America was a most marked success, for that was none other than John Bryce. And one has known in recent history trained diplomats who have not represented Whitehall as effectively at Washington as such amateurs as Lord Reading and Sir Auckland Geddes.

These considerations are specially brought to mind at a moment when there is being effected a change of American ambassadorship to England. The newcomer to the London Embassy is nearly the fortieth in a strikingly distinguished list of those accredited since the United States sprang into being as a Nation. A glance at that list will furnish proof that America from the outset has paid England the compliment of sending of her very best—like in public life, in law, and in letters—to represent her interests at St. James's.

A list that embraces future presidents like John Adams, who stands at its head, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and James Buchanan; such great publicists, dear to American memory, as Thomas Pinckney, Rufus King, Charles Francis Adams, Thomas F. Bayard, and Walter Hines Page; such men of law and letters as Edward Everett, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley, James Russell Lowell, John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, and John W. Davis is a catalogue of capacity and character not to be equaled by any similar table of diplomatic representatives furnished by any single country in the whole world.

Among this striking series of statesmen, using the term in its specially high sense, some have been called on to face unusually difficult conditions. John Adams had a very delicate task to perform as the first American Minister to George III, after the winning of the War of Independence. His son, John Quincy Adams, had one scarcely less delicate when he came to London at the Peace of 1815 which ended the war of 1812. It fell to Charles Francis Adams, grandson of John and son of John Quincy, to be Ambassador during the third most perilous period of Anglo-American relationship, that of the Civil War of sixty years since, when the supreme issue of peace or war between the two countries hung at times on the slenderest thread.

Robert C. Schenck was not to be envied during his occupancy of the Embassy at the time of the Alabama Arbitration a decade later, while the anxieties of Walter Hines Page in the most perilous years of the Great War before America came into the struggle, are too well remembered to need being retold.

London always has shown a special liking for the

American ambassadors, regarding them often with special affection because of literary association, social amenity, or family relationship. In the time of those still living, Motley and Lowell and Hay were welcomed with unusual cordiality because of the literary association; Whitelaw Reid because of the social amenity, and Robert F. Lincoln because he was the son of his father and that father the great Abraham.

The extremely varied personal characteristics they presented appealed to the general sense of the British people, who, though they like pomp in its proper place, detest pomposity everywhere. These ministers made an appeal to vast classes of English folk who, in the verbiage of the day, "have no use" for the solemn and oracular diplomatist. They appealed as living men and not as elegant automata, and they rendered their country the greater service because their style differed from the everyday diplomatist.

Of the American ambassadors of the present generation—a generation in the old sense of roughly thirty-three years—I have had the privilege to come into personal contact with the majority. The first—though, in strictness, he was the last of the ministers, the ambassador beginning with Bayard, whom President Cleveland appointed at the opening of his second term—was Robert Lincoln. The Emancipator's son, while making no great mark of his own, was a hearty, genial individual whom it was pleasant to meet. Bayard was the most statesmanly of all the American ambassadors I have encountered. He seemed always to be suffused with the idea that it was absolutely incumbent upon him to realize the model of his namesake, that immortal Chivalier who, in an age which sorely needed the example, was "sans peur et sans reproche." His speeches were sonorous and ornate, and London audiences, unaccustomed to elaborate after-dinner oratory, sat in silent amazement as he rolled forth his prolonged periods.

Choate—with all his great legal knowledge, which seemed to exude from rather than to be pressed into his speeches—had a touch of hearty humor that made even his most weighty deliverances human; and, taking him all round, he was probably the best-liked personality of all.

Whitelaw Reid appealed more to "society." His vast possessions added to his natural powers; and the temporary occupant of a splendid old mansion on the countryside within handy reach of London, as well as a fine house in town and the Embassy itself, was able to impress by social welcome as well as by mental power.

Page, to whom was due of the hosts at the first public dinner he attended in England, seemed to give little promise at the outset of the great services he was to render during his tenure of the position; but, from the moment he was met, he was felt to have the root of the matter in him; and it is a proud recollection to have welcomed him so soon.

The remembrance of John W. Davis is equally dear to the many friends he made while in London and will always retain, his fine and quietly humorous oratory being as great a delight as his easy and informing conversation.

Of J. P. Kellogg, it is too soon to speak, for he has a future in the public life of his country which his brief experience as American Ambassador to England cannot fail to influence. But his geniality has impressed as much as his hard-headedness; and all who have met him wish him well. The whole long tale of American representation to this country, indeed, and the way in which throughout they have been greeted, must furnish to the newcomer the fullest hope for his own success.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 14.

The revival of Griboyedov's classical play "Gorye ot Umno" (which may be literally, if clumsily translated, "Grief That Comes From Thought") at the Moscow Art Theater recently excited much popular interest. Looking over the front rows one could see many outstanding figures in Soviet official life, including Premier Rykov, Bakharin, editor of Pravda, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinov, Rakovsky, the Russian Ambassador to England and Yenukiz, Secretary of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee. Three of the most distinguished actors in the Art Theater, Stanislavsky, Moskvina and Kachalov, took part in the performance. The play, which was written long ago, in the days of Pushkin and Tsar Nicholas I, depicts the revolt of a young student, who has been abroad, against the artificialities and stupidities of provincial society life. It is written in verse and many of the lines have become household proverbs in Russia.

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The operas of Wagner and of the Russian composers were neglected, while inferior works held the center of the stage. The establishment of a private opera company in which Chaliapin was one of the leading singers had a beneficial effect in freshening the repertoire of the Bolshoi, and at the time of the war its performances could be considered quite creditable. Lunacharsky criticized the extent the present selections at the Bolshoi, lamenting the absence of the more important works of Moussorgsky, of the classical German composers, such as Mozart and Weber, and of Wagner, who is only represented by an occasional production of "Lohengrin."

The drive to encourage the co-operatives at the expense of the private merchant which set in last spring and continued throughout the summer has had the effect of reducing the percentage of private capital employed in trade. Whereas the trade turnover in 1923-1924 was distributed in the following proportions: state trade 30 per cent, co-operatives 11.2 per cent, private traders 38.8 per cent, the percentages for 1923-1924 are: state trade 35, co-operatives 24.7, private traders 39.8. The total trade turnover for 1923-1924 was 5,300,000,000 rubles, an increase of 50 per cent over last year.

The Soviet Government has decided to grant certain definite privileges to the actors, artists, musicians and authors who are honored with the title Deserving Artist of the Republic or the higher designation, People's Artist of the Republic. Deserving Artists are permitted to retire after thirty years of activity, while pension equal to that paid to state employees of the highest category. The pension awarded to People's Artists is 1½ times this figure. The children of those who have received these titles are to be freely admitted to all institutions of learning and education at the expense of the state.

Mikhail Vassilievitch Frunze, who has now been formally appointed Trotsky's successor as War Commissar, is an old Communist whose record includes a capital sentence pronounced to penal servitude for the Tsarist regime. During the civil war he distinguished himself on several fronts, against Kolchak, against Wrangel, and in driving the Petliura and Makhno forces out of the Ukraine. He was War Commissar for the Ukraine until the spring of 1924, when he was brought to Moscow as Trotsky's assistant. He is really seen directing the affairs of the War Commissariat ever since that time.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

More Regarding the Peace Movement

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: After a careful reading of your splendid Peace Supplement, I want to suggest two more points for your consideration along the same lines:

First, how about the efficacy of the boycott, used against any belligerents who propose to break the peace? It has been a contention of mine, yet to be disproved, that the United States alone could have prevented the World War by giving notice on Aug. 1, 1914, to each one of the nations involved, that all trade with America (or any private concern in America) must cease until peace was restored. If no arms, or arms, or food, or merchandise had crossed the Atlantic at that time, the belligerents would have been forced to settle the dispute differently from the way in which they did.

Non-cooperation, is perhaps the better word. It would have been a slight matter for the American Government to have adjusted a few business losses to individual firms, caused by the temporary delay in shipments, compared to the huge waste and cost that was suffered. Naturally, such a policy would include the refusal of war loans.

Secondly, how about putting a stop to this glorifying of war and war heroes in both textbooks and schools? As it is, the textbooks of each nation garble the truth to make out that their country is always right and the others are wrong. History and literature have magnified war heroes and ignored those who have blessed the world with peace-time gifts.

Children should be taught that war is a crime against humanity, on a par with murder, and patriotism should be redefined as character. The bravery that one reads about on the battle field is matched every day in the lives of humble citizens who do their duty and make their sacrifices without the accompaniment of drums and human slaughter.

Silver Creek, N. Y. E. T. G.